

REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH

OF THE

BOROUGH OF ASTON MANOR

DURING THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1909,

BY

R. HILL NORRIS, M.D.,

ACTING

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE BOROUGH

AND

ACTING MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT

OF THE ASTON MANOR ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

BOROUGH OF ASTON MANOR.

Health Committee:

ALDERMAN ALFRED TAYLOR, J.P., *Mayor.*

COUNCILLOR ISAAC SHAW, J.P., *Chairman.*

COUNCILLOR JAS. EVANS, J.P. *Chairman of Hospital Committee.*

ALDERMAN H. H. CARRAD, J.P.

COUNCILLOR R. HOLLIK, C.C.

(Retired Nov. 1st.)

ALDERMAN J. J. GITTINGS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. H. STUBBS.

(Elected Nov. 1st.)

COUNCILLOR A. HARRIS, J.P.

COUNCILLOR J. C. TILLOTSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR W. H. TOWLE.

Sanitary Officials:

Inspector of Nuisances - - - - - A. O. PURNELL,
Cert. R. San. Inst.

First Assistant - - - - - SYDNEY H. HEATH.

Second Assistant - - - - - E. R. ARNOLD,
Cert. R. San. Inst.

Clerk - - - - - F. J. BUNN.

Lady Health Visitor - - - - - Miss K. WALTON.
Cert. R. San. Inst. (till June).

Miss O. S. HARDING.
Cert. R. San. Inst.

Superintendent of Interception Department - - - - - A. TREADAWAY.

Matron of Isolation Hospitals - - - - - Miss E. BLACK

Medical Officer of Health and Superintendent of
the Borough Isolation Hospitals - - - - - FRANCOIS H. MAY, M.D.P.H.,
L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng.

Acting Medical Officer of Health & Superintendent
of the Borough Isolation Hospitals - - - - - R. HILL NORRIS, M.D., J.P.

*Acting Medical Officer of Health & Superintendent
of the Borough Isolation Hospitals*

M.D., D.P.H.

Town Clerk and Solicitor - - - - - JOSEPH ANSELL, J.P.

Deputy Town Clerk - - - - - WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Borough Surveyor - - - - - F. W. RICHARDSON.

Borough Treasurer - - - - - ALFRED EVANS.

Schools Medical Officer - - - - - CATHERINE FRASER,
M.B. Edin., D.P.H. Camb.

Electrical Engineer - - - - - ROBERT FOSTER.

Secretary of Education Committee - - - - - H. NORWOOD.

Librarian - - - - - ROBERT K. DENT

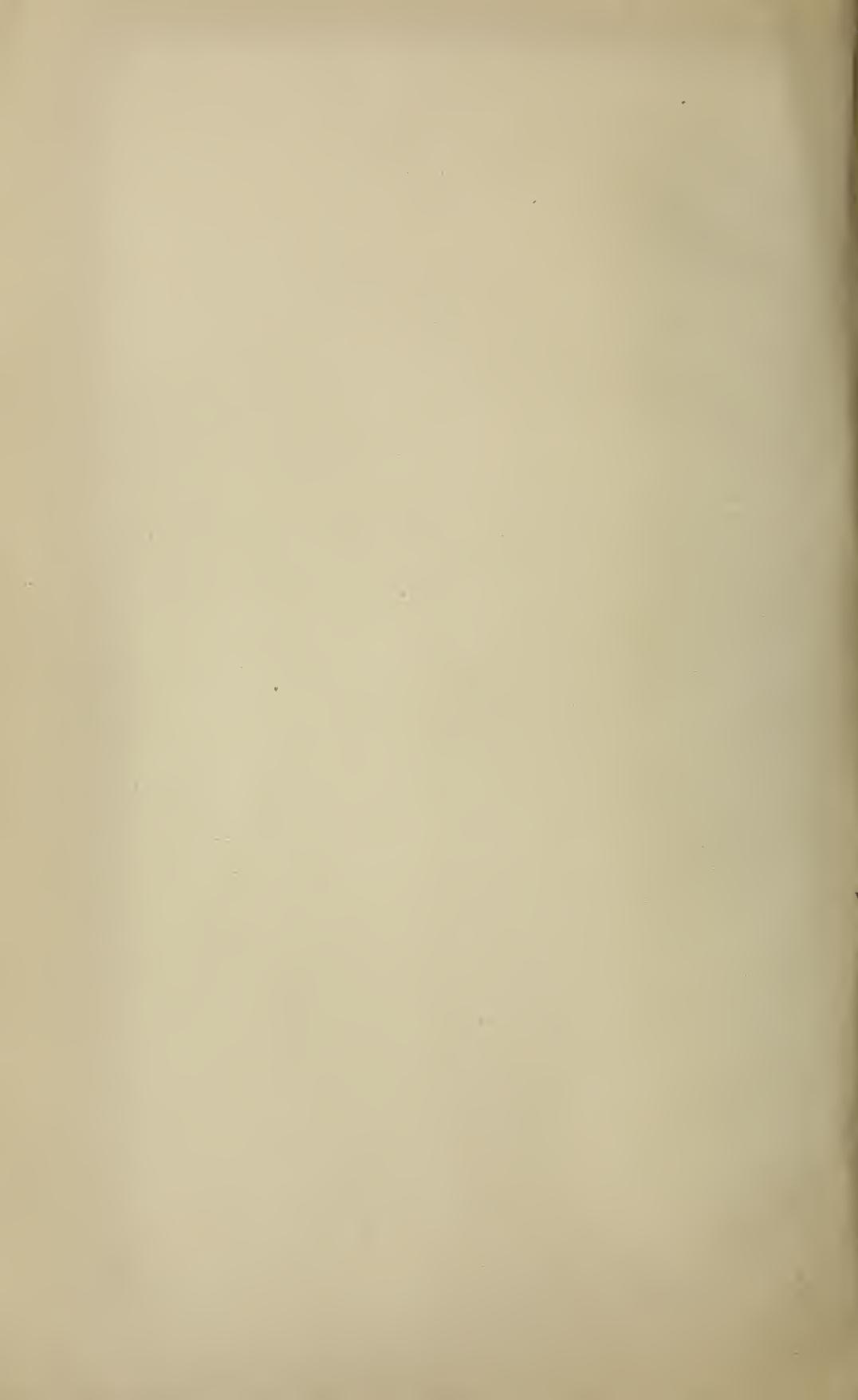
By the order of the Local Government Board, dated March, 23, 1891, Article 18, Section 14, it is prescribed that the Medical Officer of Health shall "prepare an Annual Report, to be made to the end of December in each year, comprising a summary of the action taken during the year for preventing the spread of disease, and an account of the sanitary state of his district generally at the end of the year. The report shall also contain an account of the inquiries which he has made as to conditions injurious to health existing in his district, and of the proceedings in which he has taken part or advised under the Public Health Act, 1875, so far as such proceedings relate to those conditions; and also an account of the supervision exercised by him, or on his advice, for sanitary purposes over places and houses that the Sanitary Authorities have power to regulate, with the nature and results of any proceedings which may have been so required and taken in respect of the same during the year. The report shall also record the action taken by him, or on his advice, during the year, in regard to offensive trades, to dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, and factories and workshops. The report shall also contain tabular statements (on forms to be supplied by the Local Government Board, or to the like effect) of the sickness and mortality within the district, classified according to diseases, ages, and localities."

By the Instructions of the Local Government Board, "the Medical Officer of Health must himself send a copy of the Annual Report to the Local Government Board, and one to the County Council."

By the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901, "the Medical Officer is now required to specifically report on the administration of that Act in workshops and work-places in his district, and to send a copy of the report to the Secretary of State."

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1909.

Area of Borough...	...	...	...	...	943	acres
Population (Census 1901)	...	...	...	...	77,316	
Population (Estimated to middle of 1909)					85,257	
Density (persons per acre), calculated on estimated population to middle of 1909					90.4	
Inhabited Houses (Census 1901)	...	...	...	...	16,129	
Births	...	...	...	...	2,039	
Birth-rate	...	...	...	...	23.9	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	1,188	
Death-rate	...	...	...	...	13.9	
Zymotic Death-rate	...	...	...	...	1.7	
Infantile Mortality-rate per 1,000 births					120	



BOROUGH OF ASTON MANOR.

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

COUNCIL HOUSE,

ASTON MANOR,

March, 1910.

*To His Worship the Mayor, the Aldermen and
Councillors of the Borough.*

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Borough of Aston Manor for the year ending December 31st, 1909, in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government Board. The Report of the Lady Health Visitor for the same period is also included.

The health of Aston Manor during the year has in the main been favourable in comparison with preceding years, and the Vital Statistics appertaining to the Borough compare well with the average of the previous ten years, and with those of other large towns.

Taking into consideration that the density of the population of the Borough is 90·4 per acre, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the general death-rate was

as low as 13.9 per 1,000 of the population, being 0.4 higher than in 1908, but 1.0 lower than the average of the ten previous years. The infantile death-rate was the lowest recorded.

The birth-rate for the Borough for the year under review was the lowest on record, viz., 23.9, and is one of the most unsatisfactory features of this Report.

Typhoid fever was more prevalent, and scarlet fever greatly increased its hold on the district, but was of a less severe type than in the previous year.

In the first quarter of the year there was a severe epidemic of measles, necessitating the closure of all the Infant Departments of schools, no less than 70 of the total 78 deaths registered from measles during the year occurring in the first three months. Diphtheria considerably diminished, and there was a marked falling off in the prevalence of whooping cough.

Epidemic infantile diarrhoea showed a great decrease over the preceding year, and the mortality from it was, with one exception (1907) the lowest on record.

No case of small-pox occurred or was imported into the town.

Area and Population,
Births and Deaths.

Site, Sub-Soil, and Drainage of Aston Manor.

I am indebted to your Surveyor, Mr. F. W. Richardson, for the following paragraph on the physical features and character of the Borough :—

“ Aston Manor is eminently fitted by nature for the bearing of a large and dense population. Its porous sub-soil of sharp sand and fine gravel assists in the rapid removal of all surplus water, while the contour of the district renders the provision of short sewers with good gradients an easy matter. The town is situated on two sides of a long ridge, along the top of which we find Victoria Road and Lozells Road. These two sides form ideal drainage areas, which slope on the South to the stream known as Hockley Brook, and on the North to the River Tame. Along the valleys of the Tame and Hockley Brook large brick sewers were laid down, which receive the sewage from all the subsidiary sewers in the various streets. These two brick sewers meet in Lichfield Road at the corner of Aston Lane, and from that point a main sewer, five feet wide inside, runs down the Lichfield Road as far as Salford Bridge, where it passes under the canal, and away to the Sewage Farm. The lowest point in the Borough is near Salford Bridge, and the highest at Villa Cross, while the average elevation above sea level is about 370 feet.”

Area and Population.

Acres.	Estimated Population.
943 acres	85,257

The estimate of the population of the Borough of Aston Manor by the Registrar General to the middle of 1909 was 85,257, and, as the Borough has an area of only

943 acres, the density of its population on this estimate is 90.4 per acre. The estimated population at the 1901 Census was 77,316, of whom 37,009 were males and 40,307 females. The number of inhabited houses was 16,129, and the average number of persons per house was 4.8.

This estimate is based on the assumption that the same rate of increase of population as marked the intercensal period of 1891-1901 will continue during the period 1901-1911. This is scarcely applicable to Aston Manor, as it is practically built over, very few new houses having been erected in recent years. The population is, therefore, practically stationary, and the Registrar-General's estimate of it is undoubtedly an over-estimate. I am indebted to Mr. Norwood, the Secretary of the Aston Manor Education Committee, for the following information as to the enumeration of houses as carried out by the officers of his Department:—

Year.	HOUSES.					Total Number of Dwelling Houses.	
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited		Building.			
		In Occupation.	Not in Occupation.				
1906	16,460	192	527	5		17,186	
1907	16,133	251	812	1		17,197	
1908	16,057	212	931	—		17,200	
1909	15,994	220	975	1		17,190	

Taking the number of occupied houses for 1909 as set forth in the above table, viz., 16,214, and supposing the average number of persons per house to be 4.9 (which,

owing to certain circumstances, is probably nearer the actual figure than 4·8, the figure at the last Census) the population would be 79,448.

Calculated on this population the birth-rate for 1909 would be 25·6, and the death-rate 14·9. For statistical purposes, however, the Local Government Board require these rates to be calculated on the population as estimated by the Registrar-General, on which basis they are 23·9 and 13·9 respectively, and these are the rates recognised throughout this Report.

The following table, also kindly furnished by Mr. Norwood, gives the number of houses in each ward, and I have added a column showing the estimated population of each ward.

BOROUGH OF ASTON MANOR EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ENUMERATION, 1909.

SUMMARY OF HOUSES IN WARDS, AND POPULATION OF WARDS.

Ward.	Houses Occupied.	Uninhabited Houses.		Houses Build-ing.	Total Houses	Estimated Population at 4·9 per House Occupied and in Occupation.
		In Occupation.	Not in Occupation.			
Villa ...	2,481	22	129	—	2,632	12,264
Lozells ...	3,029	69	175	—	3,273	15,180
Six Ways	2,228	18	130	—	2,376	11,005
Brook ...	3,115	42	134	—	3,291	15,469
Reservoir	2,205	41	153	—	2,399	11,005
Park ...	2,936	28	254	—	3,219	14,523
TOTAL ...	15,994	220	975	—	17,190	79,448

Births.

Number of Births ...	...	...	...	2,039
Average number of Births for previous 10 years	...	...	...	2,311
Average Birth-rate for previous 10 years				28.9
Birth-rate of Aston Manor per 1,000	...	...	...	23.9
England and Wales	...	...	...	25.6
76 Great Towns	...	...	...	25.7
143 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	24.8
England and Wales, less the 219 Towns				25.6

The total number of births registered in the Borough in 1909 was 2,039, as compared with 2,198 in 1908. Of these 1,031 were boys and 1,008 were girls. This represents a birth-rate of 23.9 per 1,000, as compared with 26.0 per 1,000 in 1908, and 25.5 in 1907. I have extracted from the 71st Annual Report of the Registrar General of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England and Wales the following figures, showing the great decline in the birth-rate during the last thirty years, calculated upon the female population of the country of child-bearing age, viz., between 15 and 45 years of age:—

ENGLAND AND WALES.—BIRTH-RATE PER 1,000 CALCULATED ON THE FEMALE POPULATION, AGED 15 TO 45 YEARS.

Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Year.	Year.	Year.
1881-85	1886-90	1891-95	1896-00	1901-05	1906	1907	1908
144.3	133.4	126.8	118.8	112.5	108.3	105.1	106.1

The following paragraph extracted from the same Report is also interesting, and shows that, among other factors at work in decreasing the birth-rate, was the heavy fall in the marriage rate in 1908. This probably explains the further fall as regards Aston Manor:—

“ There is no present indication of any real
 “ check in the decline of the birth-rate—the pro-
 “ visional returns for the first three quarters of the
 “ year 1909 show a decrease in each quarter when
 “ compared with those for the corresponding
 “ quarter of the previous year, while the heavy fall
 “ in the marriage rate which took place in the year
 “ 1908 will probably tend to depress the birth-rate
 “ further in the years immediately following.”

How much the decrease in the birth-rate of Aston
 Manor had altered the age distribution of its population
 at the Census of 1901 is shown by the following table :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION
 OF ASTON MANOR AT TEN DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS AT THE
 LAST THREE CENSUSES, 1881, 1891, 1901.

Year.	Under 5 Years.	5-10 Years.	10-15 Years.	15-20 Years.	20-25 Years.	25-35 Years.	35-45 Years.	45-55 Years.	55-65 Years.	65 and Upwards.
1881	157	131	110	101	90	156	113	74	42	26
1891	127	123	119	107	97	162	113	78	46	28
1901	120	106	102	106	109	174	120	83	50	30

Deaths.

Number	...	...	...	...	1,188
Average Death Rate for previous 10 years	...	...	...	...	14.9
Rate per 1,000, Aston Manor	...	...	...	...	13.9
, , England and Wales	...	...	...	...	14.5
, , 76 Large Towns	...	...	...	...	14.7
, , 143 Smaller Towns	...	...	...	...	13.9
, , England and Wales (less the 219 towns)	...	...	...	...	14.5

The number of deaths *registered within* the Borough of Aston Manor from all causes during 1909 was 972, as compared with 930 during the previous year. The deaths of males numbered 487, and 485 of females. The total number of deaths belonging to Aston Manor is obtained by adding to the 972 deaths *registered within* the Borough the deaths of all persons belonging to the Borough who died outside the boundary, chiefly in public institutions. As Aston Manor has no institution within its boundary, there are consequently no deaths of persons not belonging to the town to be deducted. The number of deaths to be added which occurred outside the Borough during the past year was 216, and were distributed as follows :—

General Hospital, Birmingham	...	...	53
Children's ,," ,"	...	...	11
Queen's ,," ,"	...	...	1
Eye ,," ,"	...	...	1
City Asylums, ,"	...	...	2
Workhouse Infirmary, ,"	...	...	1
,," Erdington	...	...	97
Jaffray Hospital, Erdington	...	...	1
Maternity Hospital, Birmingham	...	...	5
County Asylum, Hatton	...	...	29
Aston Manor Scarlet Fever Hospital, Perry Barr	...	...	6
Other places	...	...	9
			<hr/> 216

The total of deaths for the Borough during 1909 was therefore 1,188, as compared with 1,138 in 1908. All these deaths have been carefully classified under different age periods of life and according to the diseases from which they were caused, which classification will be

found in tabular form appended to this Report on pages 86-88. The general death-rate for Aston Manor for the year 1909 was 13·9 per 1,000 of the population, as compared with 13·5 per 1,000 in the preceding year, and 13·8 per 1,000 in 1907.

In recent years the general death-rate has shown substantial improvement, and during 1909 was one of the lowest on record, and considering that the density of the population of the Borough is 90·4 per acre, this rate, 13·9 per 1,000 of the population, was remarkably low.

The average death-rate of the Borough for the previous ten years was 14·9. The general death-rate for England and Wales for 1909 was 14·5, that of the 76 great towns 14·7, and the 143 smaller towns 13·9. This reduction in the general death-rate of the Borough has been principally brought about by the greatly lessened mortality from diarrhoea during the past three years. The proportion which the mortality at various ages bears to the total number of deaths during 1908 and 1909 is as follows :—

	1908.		1909.		
Under 1 year	25·4 per cent.		22·0 per cent.	deaths	
1 to 5 years	12·2	„	13·7	„	„
5 to 15 „	4·2	„	4·6	„	„
15 to 25 „	3·7	„	3·8	„	„
25 to 45 „	12·2	„	12·8	„	„
45 to 65 „	20·7	„	21·6	„	„
65 years and upwards	21·6	„	21·5	„	„

Charts showing the birth and death rates of Aston Manor since 1873 are given in the Appendix.

SEVEN PRINCIPAL ZYMOtic DISEASES (1900-1901).

Zymotic Diseases.

	1909.	Average of previous 10 years.
Number of Deaths in Aston Manor ...	149	195
Zymotic death-rate, Aston Manor ...	1.7	2.4
Zymotic death-rate, England and Wales	1.12	
Zymotic death-rate, 76 large towns ...*	1.42	
Zymotic death-rate, 143 smaller towns...	1.08	
Zymotic death-rate, England and Wales (less the 219 towns)	0.80	

During the past year 149 deaths occurred in the Borough from the class of specific febrile or epidemic disease designated as the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, under which heading are included Small-pox, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Fever (including Typhus, Simple Continued, and Enteric).

The zymotic death-rate is calculated on the number of deaths per thousand of the population from these seven diseases, and was equivalent during 1909 to 1.7 per 1,000, as compared with 1.9 for 1908, and 1.6 for 1907. The average zymotic death-rate for Aston Manor for the previous ten years was 2.4.

The following table is included for comparison :—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Zymotic Deaths, Aston Manor	278	248	152	187	236	168	239	133	161	149
Zymotic Death Rate, Aston Manor	3.6	3.2	1.9	2.3	2.9	2.0	2.9	1.6	1.9	1.7
Zymotic Death Rate, England and Wales ...	2.00	2.05	1.64	1.46	1.94	1.94	1.73	1.26	1.29	1.12

Infantile Mortality.

Total deaths of Infants under one year, 261.

Average for previous
10 years.
1909.

Aston Manor Infantile death-rate			
per 1,000 births	...	...	157
England and Wales	...	...	109
76 large towns	...	...	118
143 smaller towns	...	...	111
England and Wales, less towns	...	...	219
	...	...	98

The infantile mortality of Aston Manor for 1909 was the lowest on record, 261 deaths of infants being registered under one year of age. Of these deaths, 245 were registered within the Borough, and to this number 16 more deaths of infants under one year of age have to be added, who, belonging to the town, died in institutions outside.

The infantile mortality rate calculated on the deaths of infants *registered within* the Borough was 120 per 1,000 births. If the 16 deaths of infants under twelve months registered outside be added, the infantile mortality rate per 1,000 births would be 128.

The infantile rate as taken by the Local Government Board in Table I. for statistical purposes is that calculated on the deaths and births *registered within* the Borough. This is somewhat less than the actual infantile death-rate calculated on all the deaths of infants under twelve months occurring in and out of the Borough, as

shown in Local Government Board Table V., introduced five years ago. It will be seen that the infantile mortality rate of 120 for 1909 is much below the average for the previous ten years, which was 157, and that there is a marked tendency shown towards this rate declining in the Borough of late years is seen in the Table following. Nevertheless it is a regrettable fact that out of every 1,000 babies born in the Borough 120 failed to live twelve months.

		Birth Rate.	*Death Rate.	Infantile Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.
Average of decade, 1872-1881...		42.1	18.4	146	4.0
„ „ 1882-1891...		34.1	16.1	145	2.7
„ „ 1892-1901...		33.2	16.4	177	3.5
Year 1902	... ... ...	29.4	12.3	129	1.9
„ 1903	... ... ...	28.7	12.9	159	2.3
„ 1904	... ... ...	29.1	14.1	183	2.9
„ 1905	... ... ...	26.1	12.1	144	2.0
„ 1906	... ... ...	27.6	12.8	156	2.9
„ 1907	... ... ...	25.5	11.2	122	1.6
„ 1908	... ... ...	26.0	11.0	125	1.9
„ 1909	... ... ...	23.9	11.4	120	1.7
For England and Wales, 1909		25.6	14.5	109	1.12

* Rate calculated on deaths *registered in* the Borough only.

The poorer classes living in small and back-to-back houses usually contribute a higher infantile mortality than those living in towns of a more residential or affluent character, and as Aston Manor consists mainly of the former and is very densely populated for its area, it is a matter of satisfaction to note the continued decline in the death-rate of infants under one year of age.

Among the infant population generally "wasting diseases" and "diarrhoeal diseases" account, as a rule, for the greater loss of life, and one of the principal factors in their causation is without doubt the deprivation of the natural breast milk and consequent resort to artificial or hand-feeding.

Unsuitable diets are often persisted in, which the infant's stomach rejects, or his tissues fail to assimilate, and many a baby's life is sacrificed through the inability of those about the child to understand that feeding and nourishing are not quite the same thing. The ill-effects of artificial feeding of infants become exaggerated in hot weather on account of the greater liability to contamination of food from dust and flies, milk food often becoming acid, and developing bacteria in the course of a few hours, although there be outwardly no apparent change. Since the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, 1907, the notice of the birth of a child is received within two days of the event, and enables the Lady Health Visitor to pay early visits to the homes and give advice to the mother as to the proper feeding and management of the infant, and this has been attended with the most encouraging results.

The following table gives the total births and deaths for the past ten years, with the total deaths from diarrhoeal diseases, and the infantile mortality calculated (a)

on infantile deaths occurring within the district only, and (b) on all infantile deaths belonging to the district:—

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under one year occurring		Deaths from Diarrhoea.	Deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered, calculated on	
			In district only.	All deaths whether in or out of district		Deaths in district only.	All deaths whether in or out of district
1900	2516	1282	422	Not available	168	167	Not available
1901	2419	1281	465	do.	155	192	do.
1902	2311	1016	299	do.	41	129	do.
1903	2282	1179	362	374	105	159	164
1904	2336	1277	428	438	141	183	187
1905	2129	1152	307	318	88	144	149
1906	2270	1226	355	368	139	156	162
1907	2128	1153	260	268	36	122	126
1908	2198	1138	275	289	81	125	131
1909	2039	1188	251	261	35	120	128

I submit a list of the principal causes of the 261 infantile deaths in the Borough during 1909, viz. :—

Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	6
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	14
Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	31
Enteritis and Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	22
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	43
Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	...	...	38
Premature Birth	...	...	...	...	...	49
Congenital Malformations, Atelectasis, and Injury at Birth	...	...	...	...	...	16
Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	6
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	9
Suffocation in bed with parents	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other causes	...	...	...	...	...	22

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Total Deaths Registered in the District.				Nett Deaths at all Ages belonging to the District.			
		Under year of Age		At all Ages.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions in the District.		Deaths of Non-residents registered in Public Institutions beyond the District.	
		Births.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1899	75,730	2,521	33.2	489	194	1,240	16.3	—	1,240
1900	76,630	2,516	32.8	422	167	1,278	16.7	4	1,282
1901	77,560	2,419	31.1	465	192	1,229	15.8	52	1,281
1902	78,481	2,311	29.4	299	129	969	12.3	47	1,016
1903	79,417	2,282	28.7	362	159	1,031	12.9	148	1,179
1904	80,363	2,336	29.1	428	183	1,136	14.1	141	1,277
1905	81,320	2,129	26.1	307	144	986	12.1	166	1,152
1906	82,288	2,270	27.6	355	156	1,053	12.8	173	1,226
1907	83,266	2,128	25.5	260	122	935	11.2	218	1,153
1908	84,256	2,198	26.0	275	125	930	11.0	208	1,138
Averages for years 1899-1908.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1909	85,257	2,039	23.9	245	120	972	11.4	—	1,194
								—	14.9
								216	1,188
									13.9

Population at Census, 77,316.

Inhabited houses at Census, 16,129.

Average number persons per house, 4.78.

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**Infectious and other
Diseases.**

Prevention of Disease.

Notification of Infectious Diseases.

Notifications of 600 cases of infectious diseases were received from medical practitioners during 1909. The fees for notification for the year amounted to £72 17s.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN EACH MONTH OF 1909.														
1909.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Smallpox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	...	12	6	5	4	6	5	5	7	6	3	4	—	63
Memb. Croup	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	9	5	5	4	4	5	8	5	6	4	7	10	72
Scarlet Fever	...	19	11	31	16	29	37	44	44	39	61	46	48	425
Typhus Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	...	3	4	1	2	—	2	—	3	4	9	3	1	32
Relapsing Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Simple Cont. Fev	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	6
Plague	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	44	27	42	28	40	49	59	59	55	78	60	59	600

During the past year your Medical Officer has obtained reports from the sanitary staff on all these cases, and 884 notices have been sent to head teachers acquainting them of infectious diseases in the homes of school children; 524 houses were fumigated after infectious disease, 551 lots of bedding and clothing were disinfected in the apparatus, and 450 premises stripped and lime-washed after the convalescence or removal of infectious cases; 340 cases of scarlet fever occurring in the district were admitted to your Infectious Hospital.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN ASTON MANOR SINCE THE
ADOPTION OF THE NOTIFICATION ACT IN 1890.

YEAR.	Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Total.
1890 ... (Six Months)	—	32	6	56	305	28	—	2	429
1891 ...	—	44	2	38	336	44	3	6	473
1892 ...	—	44	1	83	406	57	1	6	598
1893 ...	126	47	5	83	214	121	6	12	614
1894 ...	202	44	14	80	136	35	—	6	517
1895 ...	34	109	6	98	413	41	—	4	705
1896 ...	—	204	18	78	596	82	—	10	988
1897 ...	—	90	12	67	376	78	3	4	630
1898 ...	—	73	10	68	169	108	1	4	433
1899 ...	—	68	10	62	128	185	1	—	454
1900 ...	—	82	4	87	406	145	2	12	738
1901 ...	1	50	10	79	309	114	—	6	569
1902 ...	7	58	4	68	361	76	—	5	579
1903 ...	31	44	8	59	383	77	—	4	606
1904 ...	3	37	11	73	175	50	—	7	356
1905 ...	1	53	9	63	164	35	1	1	327
1906 ...	1	99	8	71	324	47	—	7	557
1907 ...	—	92	9	88	345	41	—	5	580
1908 ...	—	75	3	61	261	15	—	7	422
1909 ...	—	63	1	72	425	32	1	6	600
Totals ...	406	1408	151	1434	6232	1411	19	114	11175

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF CASES OF, AND DEATHS FROM, SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA (AND MEMBRANOUS GROUP), SCARLET FEVER, AND TYPHOID FEVER.

The following is a Table of the Ages at which all the cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1909 occurred:—

AGES.	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Ery-sipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Typhoid Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Simple Con-tinued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	TOTALS.	
												Under 1 Year	1 to 5 Years
Under 1 Year ...	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1 to 5 Years ...	—	—	—	12	—	4	106	—	1	—	—	—	123
5 to 15 , ...	—	—	—	30	—	8	276	—	13	—	—	—	327
15 to 25 , ...	—	—	—	16	—	11	24	—	11	—	—	4	66
25 to 65 , ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	43	15	7	—	1	2	72
65 Years and upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
TOTALS ...	—	—	—	63	1	72	425	—	32	—	1	6	600

Measles.			Average of previous 10 years.
	1909.		
No. of Deaths	78	24

Whooping Cough.			Average of previous 10 years.
	1909.		
No. of Deaths	12	35

The above diseases are dealt with under the same heading, as they cause more deaths yearly than all the other infectious diseases taken together. During the past year whooping cough showed a marked diminution in its prevalence, accounting for only 12 deaths, as compared with 52 in 1908.

During the early months of the year there was a severe epidemic of measles, necessitating the closure of all the Infants' Departments of schools in the Borough and causing more than treble the average number of deaths from this disease.

The Education Committee has continued the arrangement by which the Attendance Officers of the Committee supply weekly returns of all children absent from Public Elementary Schools of the Borough suffering from non-notifiable infectious diseases, such as measles, whooping cough, chicken-pox, etc. These reports, often supplemented by special daily ones, have shown the prevalence of such diseases, and the locality affected, and have led to steps being taken in order to try and prevent or curtail their spread.

The early closure of measles-infected Infant Departments undoubtedly retards the spread of the disease and limits the area of an outbreak, while it has the advantage of delaying attacks of measles in children to a later age of life, at which the disease, if contracted, is less likely to prove fatal, as each year gained gives greater immunity from the disease.

Many parents still regard measles and whooping cough as trivial complaints, and take little heed to their serious complications, such as bronchitis and pneumonia. Considering the fatality of measles and whooping cough under five years of age, it is, in my opinion, a wise step to exclude all children under school age during severe epidemics, although whooping cough does not spread with the same rapidity as measles.

The following table shows the monthly number of deaths from measles during the past six years:—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
1904	2	3	4	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
1905	—	—	5	3	2	2	7	3	—	—	6	2	30
1906	5	1	—	—	1	2	4	1	—	1	6	7	28
1907	10	11	4	5	5	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	39
1908	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
1909	3	23	44	2	1	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	78

The following table shows the number of deaths from measles and whooping cough during each of the past ten years :—

DEATHS FROM	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	Total.
Measles ...	32	29	24	25	16	30	28	39	2	78	303
Whooping Cough...	36	28	47	21	56	27	34	20	52	12	333

I submit a table for the past ten years to show the number of deaths from measles and whooping cough below five years of age, as compared with those occurring over that age :—

Disease.	Age.	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	Total.
MEASLES	Under 5 years	31	26	22	25	15	28	24	38	2	68	279
	Over 5 years	1	3	2	—	1	2	4	1	—	10	24
	Total ...	32	29	24	25	16	30	28	39	2	78	303
WHOOPING COUGH	Under 5 years	24	37	45	21	53	27	34	20	47	11	319
	Over 5 years	2	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	5	1	14
	Total ...	36	28	47	21	56	27	34	20	52	12	333

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.

		1909.	Average of previous 10 years.
Number of Cases	...	64	73
Number of Deaths	...	10	13
Death-rate per 1,000, Aston Manor...	0.10		

These two diseases are grouped together, as they are symptomatic of each other, and the terms are regarded as synonymous. This method is also adopted by the Registrar-General, and therefore allows of comparison. The total number of cases notified of diphtheria and membranous croup was 64, a decrease of 14 as compared with 1908. Ten deaths were registered during the year, as compared with 12 during the previous year, the mortality rate per 1,000 for the year being slightly reduced, viz., 0·10.

The cases were fairly evenly scattered over the Borough, but the disease was most prevalent in the first quarter of the year, when 23 of the cases were notified.

It will be seen from the age table, on page 30 that the largest number of attacks occurred between 1—15. One of the ten deaths occurred under one year of age, five under five years of age, and four under ten years.

Lozells Ward showed the greatest incidence from this disease, as shown on page 29. The age of all the persons affected is seen on page 30.

All children from infected homes have been excluded from whatever school or department they attended until disinfection has been carried out to the satisfaction of the Medical Officer of Health, at the house, after recovery or removal of the patient.

It is gratifying to note that medical practitioners continue to take more advantage of the facilities provided for the bacteriological examination of throat secretions

at the University of Birmingham. This frequently enables earlier and more certain diagnosis to be made, and tends also to greater accuracy in statistics relating to this disease.

Scarlet Fever.

			1909.	Average of previous 10 years.
Number of Cases	...	...	425	285
,, Deaths	...	...	10	9
Death-rate per 1,000, Aston Manor			0.10	

The number of cases of this endemic disease notified during the year 1909 was considerably in excess of that in the previous year, but the virulence of the type, as indicated by the number of deaths, was not maintained.

The disease was fairly evenly distributed over the Borough, as shown upon reference to the ward table on page 29. The greatest incidence was in Lozells Ward, and the least in Six Ways Ward.

During the first quarter of the year 61 notifications were received, during the second quarter 82, the third quarter 127, but during the last quarter there were 155; 61 in October, 46 in November, and 48 in December, making a total of 425 cases notified during 1909, as compared with 261 in the preceding year. These 425 cases were mostly of a mild type, and occurred in 365 houses; 340 were removed to the Aston Manor Fever Hospital, representing a percentage of 80 cases isolated. The type of disease prevalent in the Borough was of a less virulent character than in the preceding year, 10 deaths occurring among the 425 notified cases, viz., 4 at home and 6 in the hospital.

Particular attention is paid to the incidence of this disease in the various schools of the Borough. In each case notified a visit and report are made, and a record kept of the Public Elementary and Private Schools attended by children from the infected homes, and notices have been sent to the Head Teachers of the schools attended requesting them not to permit them to return to school until the house and clothing have been satisfactorily disinfected, and a medical certificate to this effect has been furnished.

In each case notified the premises have been inspected by one of the Sanitary Staff, and a report made, and where the disease has been treated at home a weekly visit has been paid, in order to enforce isolation and prevent the spread of infection. Disinfection of the infected rooms and clothing has been consistently carried out after the recovery of the patient treated at home, also when removed to the Fever Hospital. This disinfection consists of fumigation, removal of infected bed and clothing to the steam disinfecter, and the stripping and limewashing of the infected rooms, on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health.

From the number of patients admitted to the hospital in the desquamating stage of the disease it is evident that its prevalence in the year under review has been considerably augmented by "carriers" or missed cases of a mild, unrecognised type.

To those medical practitioners who were good enough to certify at the time of notifying the cases the fitness of the patient for removal to hospital, I beg to tender my thanks.

The following is a summary for the past ten years of the number of cases, infected homes, and the means taken to prevent the spread of this disease:—

YEAR.	Cases of Scarlet Fever Reported.	Infected Houses.	Deaths registered, including those in Hospital.	Houses stripped and disinfected on Medical Certificate.	Lots of Clothing and Bedding disinfected at Apparatus.	Cases isolated in Hospital.	Percentage of cases isolated.
1900	406	320	7	274	339	248	62
1901	309	253	15	240	279	165	53
1902	361	289	18	276	304	223	62
1903	383	292	19	311	321	248	65
1904	175	142	17	157	159	120	68
1905	164	121	6	107	132	127	77
1906	324	253	7	276	281	268	82
1907	345	285	4	298	286	277	80
1908	261	247	12	233	244	193	74
1909	425	365	10	358	372	340	80

Zymotic Diarrhoea.

		1909.	Average of previous 10 years.
Number of Deaths	...	35	118
Death-rate per 1,000 in Aston Manor	0·41	—	—

Zymotic diarrhoea was the cause of 35 deaths during the past year, as compared with 81 during 1908, and was the lowest mortality on record with one exception, showing a great decrease below the average of the previous ten years.

No fewer than 31 of these deaths occurred in infants under twelve months, and the remaining 4 in children under five years of age.

This greatly lessened mortality was in a large measure due to the summer of 1909 being a cool and wet one. Diarrhoea occurs in the summer at all ages, but is rarely fatal, except in hand-fed infants under twelve

months of age, especially those under six months. I have already commented on this under the heading of Infantile Mortality, and would urge here the great importance of breast feeding. Should this be impossible, the greatest care should be exercised against uncleanliness of vessels containing milk, and particularly the careless storage of food, *i.e.*, the keeping of milk and other food uncovered, thereby enabling them to become contaminated by microbic infectious dust, setting up putrefactive changes, which, after being ingested, produces diarrhoea, so very fatal in the infant, milk being the principal medium by which this disease is conveyed.

Good ventilation of homes and the frequent cleansing of houses with soap and water are very necessary. Boiling of milk and the covering of condensed milk, so often found in tins in the homes of the poorer classes, ordinary cleanliness and the reduction in the number of flies, which live and breed in middens, and decaying animal and vegetable matter, and infect food, and especially milk, will do a great deal to prevent this disease, both in the infant as well as the adult.

The Lady Health Visitor, in her daily visits to the homes where a baby has recently been born, brings before parents the chief preventive measures, so also in her special court or house-to-house visitation. The usual posters giving the directions for the prevention of diarrhoea were again affixed throughout the Borough.

The deaths were registered under the following names :—

Diarrhoea ... ...	...	...	...	..	4
Epidemic Diarrhoea...	...	...	...	...	9
Epidemic Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	14
Zymotic Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	3
Gastro Intestinal Catarrh ...	...	...	...	...	5
					35

The mean annual death-rate per thousand from diarrhoeal diseases in Aston Manor for the past ten years was as follows :—

1900	...	2.08	1905	...	1.08
1901	...	2.00	1906	...	1.68
1902	...	0.5	1907	...	0.43
1903	...	1.3	1908	...	0.96
1904	...	1.7	1909	...	0.41

The table below gives the number of deaths registered from diarrhoeal diseases during each month of each of the past eleven years :—

Year.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals.
1899	2	2	3	3	3	10	41	93	55	11	3	1	227
1900	2	2	1	5	4	3	20	78	32	13	5	3	168
1901	1	1	1	—	1	7	40	59	40	5	—	—	155
1902	1	—	—	1	3	2	2	2	15	11	—	4	41
1903	—	1	1	2	2	4	10	44	25	15	—	1	105
1904	—	2	—	3	1	2	29	83	16	2	—	3	141
1905	1	—	—	1	1	1	22	44	13	3	—	2	88
1906	1	—	2	1	1	1	5	59	56	13	—	—	139
1907	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	12	12	—	—	36
1908	—	—	1	—	—	3	6	51	11	8	—	1	81
1909	—	—	1	4	3	1	1	14	1	2	6	2	35

Table giving the ages of the total deaths from Diarrhoeal Diseases during the past five years:—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
Under 3 months	23	26	10	21	9
Between 3 and 6 months ...	25	34	9	29	11
Between 6 and 9 months ...	17	25	7	11	8
Between 9 and 12 months ...	9	24	4	4	3
Between 12 and 15 months ...	5	8	1	8	—
Between 15 months and 2 years	3	13	3	6	2
Between 2 years and 5 years...	3	4	1	1	2
Above 5 years	3	5	1	1	—
Totals	88	139	36	81	35

Typhoid Fever.

	1909.	Average of previous 10 years.
Number of Cases	32	78
Number of Deaths	5	13
Death-rate per 1,000 Aston Manor	0.05	

This disease has always been endemic in Aston Manor, but since the epidemic of 1899 there has been each year, with one or two exceptions, a gradual diminution in the number of cases notified. During the past year 32 cases of this disease were notified, as compared with 15 cases in the preceding year, which year was exceptional, as showing the lowest number of cases notified from this disease since the Notification Act came into force, 1890. The comparison of the cases notified each year is given in Table on page 28.

Five deaths were attributed to this disease. Four of these deaths were registered, and occurred in the Borough, and one occurred in an institution outside the Borough boundary.

The almost continued diminution of typhoid fever since the epidemic of 1899 is an indication of the improved sanitary condition of the Borough, and although there has been an increase during the past year, I do not anticipate an increase in the future to any extent.

In no instance was well water used, the supply being the same as Birmingham, from the Elan Valley. The milk supply in each case being varied, there was nothing to cause me to suspect it as a source of infection.

Upon the recovery or removal of a patient the necessary disinfection has been carried out, consisting of the stripping and limewashing of the infected room after fumigation, and of disinfecting the bedding and infected articles and clothing in the Council's steam disinfecter. The usual handbill, giving advice as to what precautions might be taken to prevent the spread of the disease, is left at each house, and disinfectants are supplied by the Council free on application.

The following table gives the age distribution of the cases notified during the past six years :—

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPHOID FEVER.

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Under 5 years ...	4	5	2	—	—	1
5 to 15 „ ...	12	6	15	14	4	13
15 to 25 „ ...	14	13	12	13	4	11
25 to 45 „ ...	19	9	17	12	7	4
45 to 65 „ ...	1	2	1	2	—	3
65 years and upwards...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	50	35	47	41	15	32

Small-pox.

No case of small-pox has occurred in the Borough since the year 1906.

Owing to the further facilities afforded by the Act which came into force on January 1st, 1908, for obtaining exemptions from vaccination, the decline in infant vaccination in the district still continues, constituting a danger to the community, and there is little doubt that the sense of security now prevailing will sooner or later receive a rude shock in the form of a serious outbreak of small-pox.

Puerperal Fever and Midwives Act.

	Average of previous 10 years.
1909. Number of Cases in Aston Manor ... 6 5	

Three cases of puerperal fever have been notified in the practice of midwives and three in the practice of medical men. Of the six cases notified three died.

Each case has been carefully inquired into by the Medical Officer of Health and the Inspector, and if occurring in the practice of a midwife, a report has been made to the Executive Officer under the Midwives Act, 1902 for the County of Warwick, Dr. A. Bostock Hill. Disinfection has been carried out in all cases, and in the cases occurring in the practice of midwives, the following section of the rules of the Central Midwives Board was rigorously enforced.

“ Whenever a midwife has been in attendance upon a patient suffering from puerperal fever, or from any other illness supposed to be

“infectious, she must disinfect herself and all her instruments and other appliances, to the satisfaction of the local sanitary authority, and must have her clothing thoroughly disinfected before going to another labour. Unless otherwise directed by the local supervising authority, all washable clothing should be boiled, and other clothing should be sent to be stoved (by the local Sanitary Authority), and then exposed freely to the open air for several days.”

Erysipelas.

Seventy-two cases of erysipelas have been notified during 1909, as compared with 61 in 1908 and 88 in 1907. There was one death from this disease registered within the Borough and none from outside. In each notified case the premises have been visited and inquiries made, but no further action has been called for.

Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases.

Phthisis was the cause of 96 deaths during 1909, as compared with 102 deaths during 1908. The death-rate from this disease for the year 1909 was 1·1. Twenty of these deaths occurred in institutions outside the Borough, viz.: 16 in the Workhouse Infirmary, 3 in Hatton Asylum, and 1 in residence at Sutton Coldfield.

The number of other deaths recorded from tuberculous diseases during the year was 22, giving a death-rate from other forms of tuberculosis of 0·25 per 1,000.

The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis in Aston Manor for the last ten years, and the death-rates for the same period, as compared with the death-rate for the whole of England and Wales:—

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
No. of Deaths from Phthisis in Aston Ma or	93	88	62	108	98	89	86	94	102	96
Death-rate from Phthisis in Aston Manor	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.04	1.1	1.2	1.1
Death-rate from Phthisis in England and Wales	1.33	1.33	1.23	1.20	1.23	1.14	1.15	1.14	1.12	

On January 1st, 1909, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1908, came into operation. They require cases of pulmonary tuberculosis coming under the notice of the following Poor Law Officers in the discharge of their respective duties to be notified within 48 hours to the Medical Officer of Health :—

1. Medical Officer of Poor Law Institutions to notify cases occurring in their Institutions to the Medical Officers of Health of the district in which the sufferer resided previous to admission to the Institution. (Notification Form A.)
2. District Medical Officers to report cases occurring among persons visited by them under their agreement with the Guardians. (Notification Form B.)
3. Superintendent Officers of Poor Law Institutions to notify intended place of residence of persons leaving the Institution who have been certified by the Medical Officer thereof to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. (Notification Form C.)

4. Relieving Officers to notify change of residence of persons who have been reported by District Medical Officers to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis. (Notification Form D.)

The number of notifications received in Aston Manor under this Order during 1909 was :—

Form A.	...	...	...	14
Form B.	...	...	...	15
Form C.	...	...	...	5
Form D.	...	...	...	—
				—

34

These 34 notifications referred to 25 cases, notifications being sometimes received from two or more officials in connection with one case. Disinfection was carried out in 14 of the cases.

It will be observed that these regulations are limited in their operation to "poor persons," *i.e.* (as defined by the Order), "persons who are or have been in receipt of relief from the Poor Rate."

Within these limits the Order empowers the Local Authority to enforce disinfection in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis. Although no system of notification of phthisis has been adopted by the Council, it has been customary in Aston Manor since 1905 to offer disinfection of premises and bedding after all deaths from tubercular diseases (information of the deaths being obtained from the Registrar's weekly return).

Influenza.

Eight deaths from this disease occurred during the past year.

Disinfection.

The disinfection of infected clothing and bedding has been carried out at the steam disinfecter at Chester Street, and Mr. Treadaway, the Superintendent of that Department, has supplied me with the following return of the amount of disinfection carried out during the past three years for this and other contracting districts :—

		1907.		1908.		1909.	
		Lots.	Articles.	Lots.	Articles.	Lots.	Articles.
Aston Manor	...	500	5,722	385	4,119	538	4,663
Erdington and Castle							
Bromwich	...	105	1,330	209	2,675	230	2,206
Sutton Coldfield	...	47	844	59	793	56	555
Perry Barr	...	13	274	3	74	2	27
Private	...	—	—	1	61	4	—
TOTAL	...	665	8,170	657	7,722	830	7,451

Cleansing and disinfection of houses in which infectious disease has occurred has been carried out under the directions of your Medical Officer of Health, the infected room or rooms being fumigated, the bedding being removed to your steam disinfecter, and returned in a "pure" van, and the walls of the infected portion of the house being stripped and limewashed.

With a view further to minimise the risk of spreading infection, the Free Libraries Committee empower the Health Officers to destroy all books which come from infected houses.

Inquests.

From the weekly returns of the deaths registered in the district, as supplied by Mr. W. H. Ingall, Registrar of Births and Deaths for the district, it appears five

deaths were registered by him as uncertified, as compared with eight during 1908; and that 67 inquests were held by H.M. Coroner, J. J. W. Wilmshurst, Esq., during the year, as compared with 41 during 1908, and 56 during 1907.

Mortuary.

Mr. Robert Hannah, the Deputy Chief Constable for the County and Superintendent of Police for the Borough, reports that there were 68 bodies deposited at the Mortuary during the past year—41 males and 27 females—and 36 *post-mortem* examinations made, and 68 inquests held. There were 43 bodies deposited there during 1908 and 55 during 1907.

**General
Sanitary Administration.**

General Sanitary Administration.

From the report made by the Chief Sanitary Inspector on the sanitary work carried out during the year, I find that the number of notices served on owners or tenants for nuisances of various kinds was 1,587, embracing 3,690 nuisances or sanitary defects. Of these nuisances, 1,719 were connected with drainage or water closets, 560 with privy-middens (almost entirely for alterations into W.C.'s), 1,212 with dwelling-houses, 93 with workshops, and 106 were nuisances or sanitary defects of a miscellaneous character. On page 93 a summary of sanitary work done during 1909 is given, tabulated on a form issued by the County Medical Officer of Health.

Closet Accommodation.

I find from the Inspector's figures that the year has been exceptionally good as regards the number of old privy-middens abolished and replaced by water closets, 491 of the latter (with proper receptacles for house refuse) having been constructed in place of privy-middens during the twelve months. This is the highest number for the past five years. The table given below shows the number of water closets substituted for privy-middens since 1896, and also the number of new water closets erected under the supervision of the Surveyor's Department, during that time.

Year.	W.C.'s Substituted.			New W.C.'s.	
1896	265	...	311
1897	204	...	84
1898	217	...	71
1899	218	...	77

Year.		W.C.'s Substituted.		New W.C.'s.
1900	...	316	...	75
1901	...	732	...	96
1902	...	835	...	140
1903	...	587	...	119
1904	...	850	...	71
1905	...	331	...	83
1906	...	334	...	49
1907	...	333	...	89
1908	...	340	...	80
1909	...	491	...	83

It is estimated that 90 per cent. of the closet accommodation of the Borough consists of water closets.

Smoke Nuisance.

The number of observations taken of factory chimneys during the year was 153, representing 1,363 stacks. Dense black smoke was emitted for longer than 12 minutes in the hour (the limit recognised by the Health Committee) on 20 occasions. In these cases notices were served by the Sanitary Inspector or communications made to the firms concerned by the Town Clerk. No Police Court proceedings for this class of nuisance were instituted during 1909.

Systematic House-to-house Inspection.

Four streets were systematically inspected during 1909, viz.: - Wilton Street, Berners Street, a part of

Wheeler Street, and Alma Street. The total number of houses systematically inspected during the last 22 years is 9,360, not including houses inspected on complaint or promiscuous inspections for various purposes, which, of course, are very numerous. Neither does it take into account the fact that some streets have been systematically inspected more than once during that period.

The table given below shows the number of houses inspected during 1909 in the four streets above-named, with information as to the sanitary accommodation connected with them :—

STREET.	Houses inspected.			Houses found Void.	Water Supply.	Closet Accommodation of Houses.	
	Thro'.	Back to Back.	Total.			W.C.'s	Privies.
Wilton Street ...	121	203	324	16	All houses had tap water.	140	14
Berners Street ...	136	134	270	13		173	14
Wheeler Street <small>(From Gerrard Street to Boundary)</small>	89	78	167	15		112	2
Alma Street ...	109	150	259	10		156	21
Totals ...	455	565	1020	54		581	51

The following is a copy of a table prepared by the Sanitary Inspector, showing what nuisances were revealed during the systematic inspection. In Wilton Street, Berners Street, and Wheeler Street most of them

were abated, but in Alma Street several remained under notice when the year closed, as the inspection was only made during the last two months of the year.

Nature of Nuisance.	Wilton Street.	Berners Street.	Wheeler Street (part).	Alma Street.	Total.
Obstructed, defective, untrapped or insufficient drains ...	6	6	—	3	15
Obstructed water-closets ...	7	5	—	—	12
Defective or dilapidated water-closets ...	28	21	13	14	76
Dilapidated ashpits ...	4	1	4	8	17
Dilapidated privy-middens ...	—	—	—	3	3
Offensive privy-middens to convert into water-closets ...	8	14	2	2	26
Dirty houses or parts thereof ...	28	17	7	10	62
Defective floors, ceilings or stairs...	15	9	2	4	30
Defective sinks...	6	8	3	—	17
Obstructed, defective, or want of spouting ...	19	25	5	22	71
Defective roofs...	10	11	5	5	31
Defective rain-water cisterns ...	—	1	—	—	1
Dirty water-closets and wash-houses ...	26	11	8	15	60
Defective yard or entry paving ...	14	4	7	1	26
Keeping of animals ...	—	2	1	2	5
Defective wash-house roofs ...	7	2	2	3	14
Obstructed or defective sink wastes	3	2	—	—	5
Damp walls ...	3	—	3	2	8
Defective ventilation shafts ...	4	3	1	5	13
Other nuisances ...	2	2	5	—	9
TOTALS ...	190	144	68	99	501

Mention should be made, in dealing with systematic inspection, of the Lady Health Visitor's work. As far as

her duties in connection with the Notification of Births Act, etc., will allow, she systematically visits certain portions of the district to encourage tenants to observe the principles of domestic sanitation, and reports any nuisance coming to her knowledge. The opportunity for such visitation was curtailed during 1909 by the resignation of Miss K. Walton, and the lapse of two months before her successor (Miss O. S. Harding) could take up her duties.

House Accommodation of the Working Classes.

The houses in the Borough are largely of the artisan type. The proportion of houses known as "back-to-back" in those streets which have been systematically inspected up to the present is estimated at 38·7. This would be a considerable over-estimate as applied to the Borough generally, as your Inspector explains in his Report that the streets on which this estimate is based are the older and poorer ones, and the proportion of "back-to-back" houses in the more modern and better streets not yet systematically inspected would be much less.

During the year 1909 the Housing and Town Planning Bill passed into law. Part I. aims at removing some difficulties and obstacles which have hindered the carrying out of that part of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, referring to the provision of housing accommodation for the working classes, which was previously adoptive, but is now made compulsory. The new Act enables a local authority to purchase land compulsorily for the purposes of the Act, and to lay out public streets or roads in connection with housing schemes. The Local Government Board have power to order local

authorities, in default, to carry out improvement schemes for unhealthy areas or reconstruction schemes for unhealthy dwellings under the Act of 1890. The new Act, with certain exceptions, prohibits the erection of back-to-back houses.

Part II. provides for the making of town planning schemes, which the Local Government Board are empowered to revise, approve, vary, or revoke, and the Board also have power to compel defaulting local authorities to carry out such schemes.

Part III. of the new Act refers to the appointment of County Medical Officers of Health and the establishment of County Public Health and Housing Committees.

The Act is not likely to affect Aston Manor to any appreciable extent. Sufficient housing accommodation provided by private enterprise already exists. Action has occasionally been taken under the Housing of the Working Classes Act during past years, but none during 1909, and the class of property in Aston Manor is not, generally speaking, of such a character as that contemplated by the Act of 1890. Neither are the clauses ^{of the} town planning applicable to this Borough, as it is already practically built up.

The new houses and other new buildings erected year by year since 1888 are given in the following table, prepared by the Borough Surveyor:—

YEAR.	New Houses for which plans have been approved.	Other Buildings.	New Houses completed and inspected.	Other Buildings.
1888	466	42	253	62
1889	481	113	512	109
1890	527	101	472	110
1891	469	63	370	64
1892	344	87	452	75
1893	396	45	322	45
1894	169	97	176	62
1895	357	92	213	61
1896	130	50	260	31
1897	175	106	87	58
1898	183	106	56	45
1899	95	125	58	29
1900	72	132	44	50
1901	112	87	69	51
1902	172	78	114	33
1903	10	100	73	43
1904	78	50	59	18
1905	66	80	59	29
1906	17	66	31	34
1907	13	80	22	44
1908	3	63	17	37
1909	1	26	1	15

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.

There are 468 dairymen and purveyors of milk, and no cow-keepers, on the register. Their premises are visited four times yearly. In 25 cases formal notices were served to cleanse milk stores or milkshops, and were duly complied with.

The taking of samples of milk and other foods continues to be carried out by the Warwickshire County Council officers.

Overcrowding.

Reports containing particulars of houses which were alleged to be overcrowded were submitted to the Medical Officer of Health in six cases. In two of these notices to abate nuisances arising from overcrowded dwelling-houses were served, and complied with.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are no common lodging houses registered in Aston Manor, nor any houses let in lodgings.

Sewers and Sewage Treatment.

The sewers are for the most part of modern construction (earthenware pipe or brick). The combined system largely obtains, but in some parts of the Borough separate storm water sewers have been provided, so minimising nuisance from flooding in times of storm in those lower portions of the district which used to suffer in that way. The sewage is dealt with at the sewage farm of the Birmingham Tame and Rea District Drainage Board at Castle Bromwich, on the bacteria system.

The Borough Surveyor kindly supplies the following paragraph as to new sewerage work during 1909 :—

“ The only work in connection with the sewers which has been executed during the past twelve months is the reconstruction of a part of the Aston, Handsworth, and Smethwick joint sewer at Salford Bridge. The sewer at this point is of semi-circular section, 7 feet diameter, and was originally carried over the Hockley Brook on two brick arches supported by a pier. This pier, together with the arches, offered considerable obstruction to the flow of storm water in the brook. The new work comprised the demolition of the pier and arches, together with the short length of sewer supported by them, and the construction of a self-supporting ferro-concrete sewer. The clear span over the brook is about 25 feet, and a very considerable increase in the area of the brook waterway has been obtained.”

Offensive Trades.

There have been no complaints during the year regarding the few offensive trades carried on in Aston Manor.

Slaughterhouses.

The number of registered slaughterhouses remains at 29, of which 23 are in regular use. The visits paid to them during 1909 were 520, and 21 notices of nuisances or breaches of the byelaws were served in connection with slaughterhouses during the year.

There was no formal seizure of unsound meat or other food.

Water Supply.

The Borough is supplied with water by the Corporation of Birmingham. No houses are known to the Public Health Department which are without this source of supply.

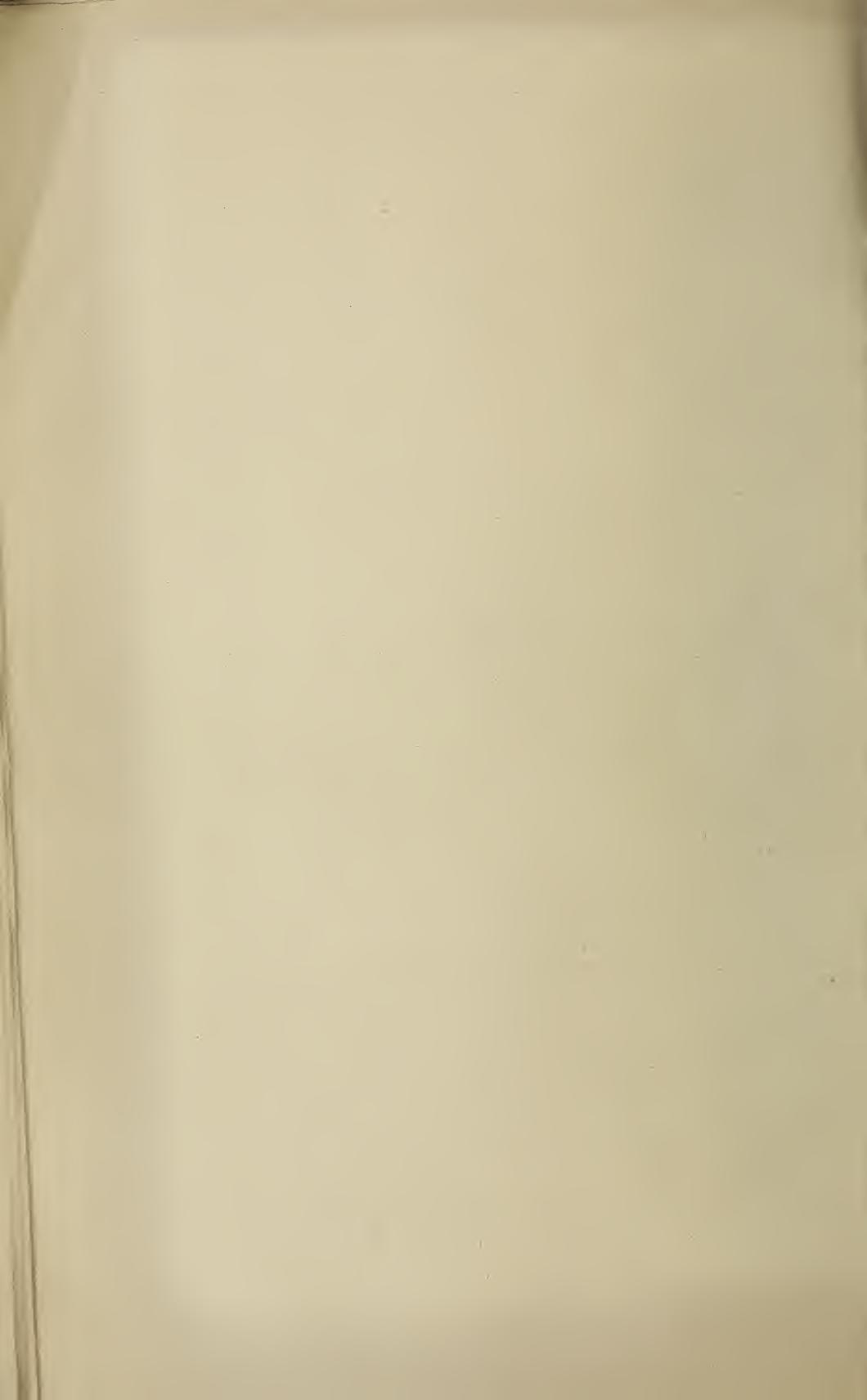
House Refuse Removal and Disposal.

The removal and disposal of house refuse and of night-soil is undertaken free of charge by the Council, and the Superintendent's tabular report appears on page 94. All night-soil and house refuse is destroyed by burning. Ashpits and middens are emptied on application, and dust-bins and tubs are emptied periodically, some weekly and some fortnightly.

The Sanitary Inspector, in his report, gives the following estimate as to the number and kind of receptacles for house refuse in use in Aston Manor :—

Ashpits	...	...	...	...	8,817
Dust Bins or Tubs					1,261
Middens	...	...	...	...	1,181

Factory and Workshop Act,
1901.



Factories and Workshops.

The number of workshops and workplaces on the register is 219, of which 56 are bakehouses.

Seventy-two "Notices of Occupation" were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories during the year. Seventeen of the workshops they referred to were already on the register. The others were visited and added to the register, except two, which still remained at the close of the year to be inspected.

There is no industry peculiar to Aston Manor. The list of trades carried on in the 219 workshops is as follows :—

Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
Bootmaking and Repairing	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blacksmiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Box and Bag Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cabinet Making and Carpentering	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Cycle and Motor Building	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Dressmaking and Millinery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Gold Chain, Jewellery, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pearl Button Making	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tailoring	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Miscellaneous Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
							219

H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Birmingham district forwarded eight "notices of sanitary defects" at workshops or factories during the year. Two referred to dirty bakehouses, which were cleansed, and six to insufficient or unsuitable sanitary accommodation at factories.

These six cases, and six others which came under the Sanitary Inspector's notice during the year, were dealt with by the Borough Surveyor, the accommodation being made sufficient or suitable in most cases, and three remaining under his notice at the close of the year.

The standard of sanitary accommodation adopted in the Borough is that laid down in the Secretary of State's Order for February 4th, 1903, viz.: One sanitary convenience for every 25 persons (with modifications where more than one hundred persons are employed), and with separate accommodation for the sexes where both sexes are employed.

Only one report had to be sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories under Section 133 of the Act (*re* absence of abstract of Act required to be posted in workshops where women, young persons, or children are engaged), and there was only one case of failure to affix notice stating maximum number of persons to be employed in a workshop.

The number of visits to workshops and workplaces during 1909 was 450. The nuisances dealt with were:—

Dirty Workshops and Bakehouses	...	...	51
Offensive or Insufficient Drainage	...	...	4
Defective or Offensive Waterclosets	...	...	8
Defective Roofs and Spouting	...	...	7
Defective Floors, Ceilings, or Stairs	...	...	5
Defective Paving	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	12
			93

The provisions of the Act as to means of escape from fire are carried out by the Superintendent of the Fire

Brigade. In his Annual Report he says, regarding this, that during 1909 two notices were served on owners of factories for structural alterations, and 60 inspections were made to ascertain whether the exits provided are maintained in good condition and free from obstruction.

Home Work.—Five of the trades in which employers have to submit lists of outworkers are represented in the Outworkers' Register. They are :—

1. Making, repairing, etc., of wearing apparel.
2. Carding.
3. Paper bag and box making.
4. Brush making.
5. Electro-plate.

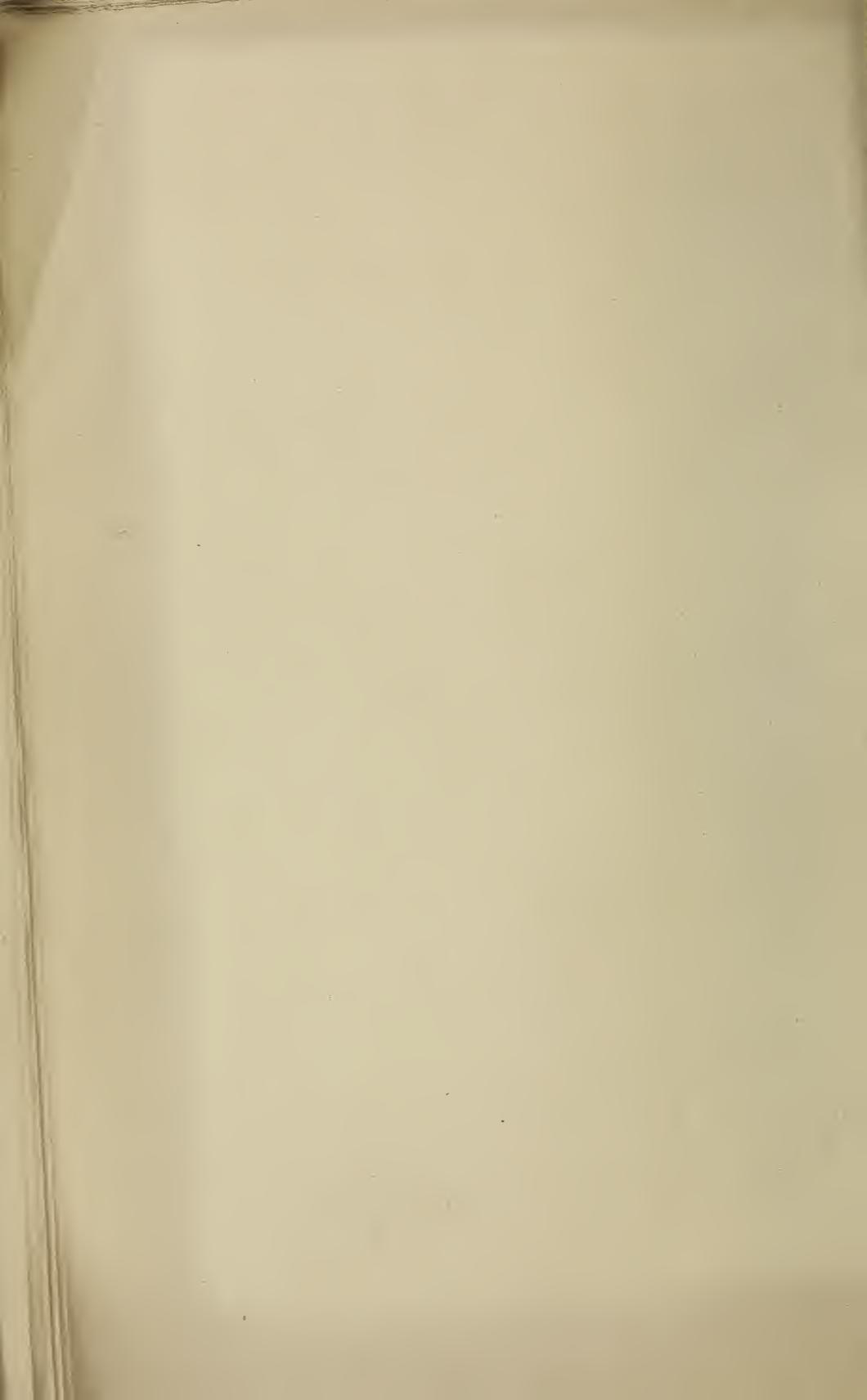
Particulars of these, and of the returns received, etc., are given in the table on page 91. As in past years, the figures are above the actual number of outworkers, as one person frequently works for several different employers.

245 inspections were made at homeworkers' premises, and nuisances were discovered as specified below :—

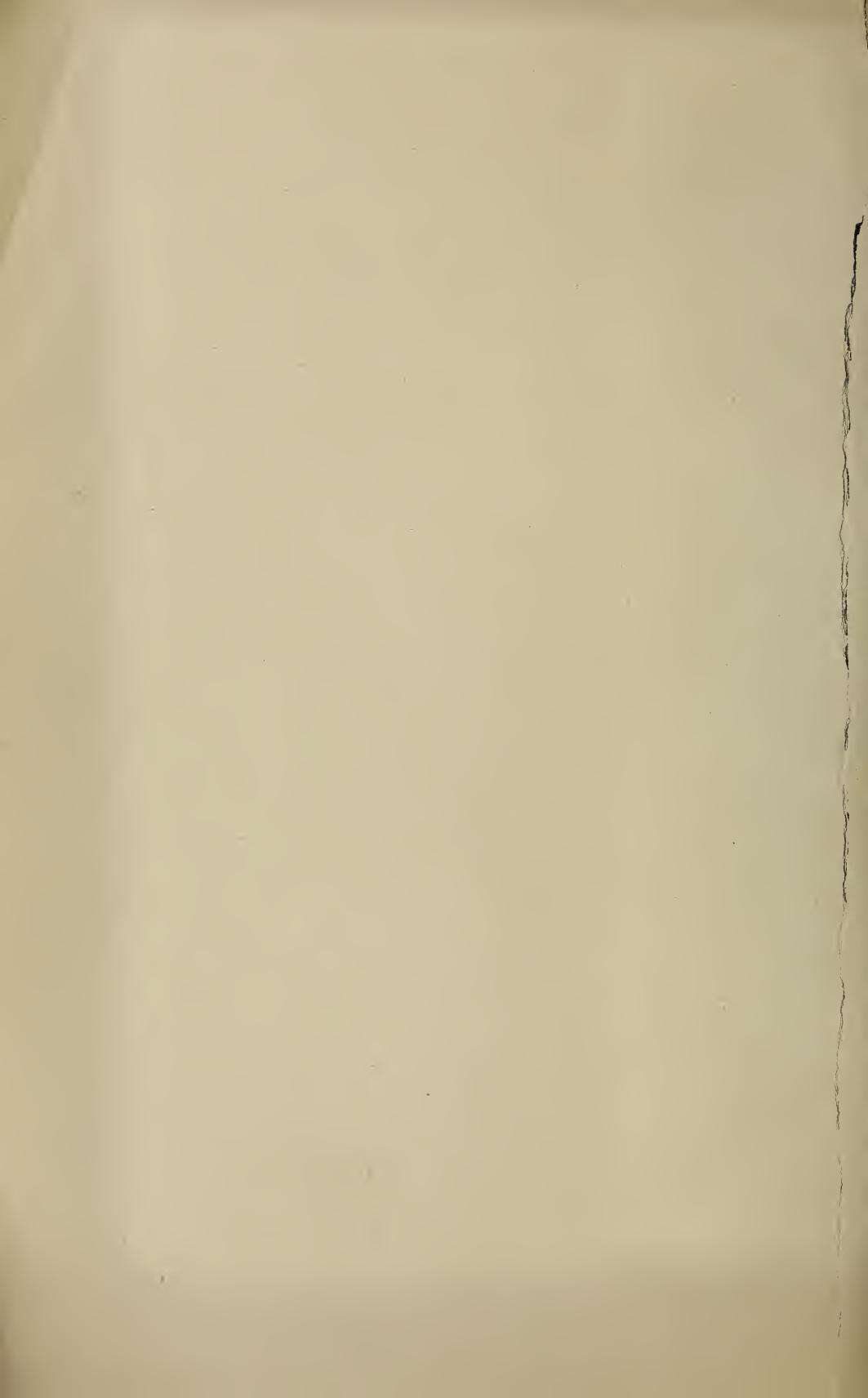
Dirty Houses or parts thereof	...	...	5
Choked or Defective Waterclosets	...	...	14
Choked or Defective Drains	...	...	5
Defective Sink	...	...	1
			25

Infectious Disease in Outworkers' Homes, and Unwholesome Premises.—No action has been necessary in regard to prohibiting homework owing to the premises being unwholesome, or owing to infectious disease in the home.

Underground Bakehouses.—There are none of these on the register.



Hospital Isolation.



Hospital Isolation.

Isolation Hospitals.

As a detailed account of the Borough of Aston Manor Scarlet Fever and Small-pox Hospitals has so often been given in previous Reports by your late Medical Officer, I do not think it necessary to give anything more than a short recapitulation showing the accommodation available for the isolation of scarlet fever and small-pox.

The wards and beds now allotted to Scarlet Fever and Small-pox, on their respective sites, allowing 2,000 cubic feet per adult, are as follow :—

1885	One pavilion of two wards for 6 adults each	... ... (brick)	12 beds
	One quarantine pavilion of 4 small wards	... ... (brick)	12 ,,
1890	One pavilion of two wards for 6 adults each	... ... (wood)	12 ,,
1893	One pavilion of two wards for 10 adults each (on one acre site)	... ... ... (iron)	20 ,,
1895	One pavilion of two wards for 6 adults each (two nurses' bedrooms)	... ... ... (wood)	12 ,,
	Small old Cottage Hospital, on one acre site, now used as pure ward for two patients, nurses' bedroom and dis- charge room	... ..	2 ,,
1906	One pavilion of two wards for 10 adults each	... ... (iron)	20 ,,
	Allowing 2,000 cubic ft. per adult		<u>90</u> ,,

Smallpox Hospital (Five Acre Site).

One pavilion of two wards for two adults each	4 beds
One pavilion of two wards for ten adults each	20 ,,
Allowing 2,000 cubic feet per adult	<u>24</u> ,,

During the past year scarlet fever has been very prevalent in the Borough, although the type of the disease has been less severe than in 1908.

There was a marked increase in the number of cases notified, compared with preceding epidemic years. During the first three quarters of the year the ward accommodation of the hospital was not unduly taxed, but during the fourth quarter there was a great influx of cases, and all the wards were full. I may add that the cases admitted from the outside districts shared in the decreased severity of the disease, especially during the latter quarter of 1909. Of the 425 cases notified in the Borough, 340 were isolated in the Scarlet Fever Hospital, which means that 80 per cent. of the notified cases were isolated, this being a higher percentage than that of the previous year. Only three cases were refused admission, and this on account of being complicated with other diseases, viz., diphtheria, whooping cough, and eczema.

In addition to the 340 cases admitted from Aston Manor, 147 cases were received for isolation and treatment from the outside contributory authorities, making

a total of 487 cases admitted during the year under review. At the close of 1908 there were remaining in hospital 91 cases, therefore, during 1909 there were 578 cases under treatment. During the year nine cases died in hospital—six from Aston Manor and three from Sutton Coldfield. The mortality rate during the year, calculated on the number of cases under treatment, was 1·5, and on the number of cases admitted 1·8 per cent.

Much advantage is derived by scarlet fever patients, especially during the warmer months, from isolation in a fever hospital, well removed from the smoky atmosphere of a town, where they are able to enjoy fresh air and greater freedom in the grounds of the institution.

Very few return cases were recorded during the year, a result due largely to continuing to interview one or other of the parents before the discharge of a patient, advising them to send the child leaving the hospital away for a month where there are no other children or susceptible people, or to send away those children who are at home and who have not had the disease for that period, thereby obtaining a month's quarantine outside hospital. The majority of parents adopt this plan, and it has been very successful.

No infected clothing leaves the hospital, the parents of each patient supplying clothes on their discharge.

I have much pleasure in expressing my appreciation of the work performed by the Matron, Miss Black, and

the staff, whose unremitting care and attention to patients have materially helped to promote the efficiency and reputation of your hospital.

At the close of 1908 there were 91 cases of scarlet fever remaining in hospital, and during 1909 there were 487 cases admitted, 463 discharged, and 9 died, leaving 106 remaining under treatment at the end of the year.

The following is a statement of the total number of scarlet fever cases from Aston Manor and contributing districts admitted, discharged, or died at the Fever Hospital during the past six years, and the mortality per cent. on the admissions :

SCARLET FEVER.						
	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909
Number in Hospital on 1st day of year ...	38	40	35	79	71	91
Admitted during year ...	220	178	311	339	361	487
Discharged	208	177	262	341	327	463
Died	10	6	5	6	14	9
Remaining at end of year	40	35	79	71	91	106
Mortality on number admitted	4%	3%	1·6%	1·7%	3·8%	1·8%

TABLE OF ALL CASES ADMITTED INTO HOSPITALS.

Year.	Aston Manor.	Erding- ton.	Castle Brom- wich.	Sutton.	Saltley.	Birm- ingham.	Hands- worth.	Work- house.	Others.	Total.
1885	9	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1886	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
1887	22	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	28
1888	17	7	—	23	—	—	—	17	2	66
1889	76	7	—	8	16	23	—	20	2	152
1890	160	44	—	8	9	20	—	24	1	266
1891	124	13	—	65	17	—	—	3	2	224
1892	92	8	—	7	—	—	—	11	2	120
1893	194	20	—	3	—	—	—	1	2	220
1894	208	31	—	7	—	—	—	4	3	253
1895	227	52	11	25	—	—	—	10	2	327
1896	257	75	5	55	3	15	—	2	—	412
1897	176	27	—	27	—	—	—	3	1	234
1898	59	12	4	13	—	—	—	4	5	97
1899	53	4	1	10	—	—	—	—	2	70
1900	247	30	10	9	—	—	—	6	1	303
1901	165	21	6	65	—	20	—	4	4	285
1902	230	19	4	41	4	—	13	1	1	313
1903	279	28	14	31	—	—	12	23	1	388
1904	123	31	3	47	—	—	—	18	1	223
1905	128	21	—	19	—	—	—	11	1	180
1906	269	34	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	312
1907	277	35	2	24	—	—	—	1	—	339
1908	193	103	10	35	—	—	—	20	—	361
1909	340	102	1	36	—	—	—	8	—	487
Totals...	3939	726	73	571	49	78	25	191	33	5685

This Table includes Smallpox and Scarlet Fever cases.

Small-pox Hospital.

No case of small-pox has been under treatment at your Small-pox Hospital since the year 1906.

The total number of cases treated in the new Small-pox Hospital since the first case was admitted there from Aston Manor on February 13th, 1902, is 73. The following table shows the number of patients and the districts from which they were admitted:—

	Aston Manor.	Erdington.	Workhouse.	Castle Bromwich.	Saltley.	TOTAL.
1902	7	3	—	—	4	14
1903	31	3	18	1	—	53
1904	3	—	—	—	—	3
1905	1	1	—	—	—	2
1906	1	—	—	—	—	1
1907-9	—	—	—	—	—	—

This Report incorporates the observations of your late Medical Officer during the first three quarters, and of myself during the latter quarter of the year.

In conclusion, I have to tender my cordial thanks and appreciation to my late colleague, Dr. Francis H. May, for much help and information derived from his work in the past, and to Mr. A. O. Purnell and the staff of the Department for valuable assistance rendered to me in the preparation of the foregoing Report.

I remain, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

R. HILL NORRIS.

Report of the
Lady Health Visitor.

REPORT of the Lady Health Visitor to the Medical Officer of Health on the Work done during 1909, by Miss O. S. Harding.

In submitting the following Report I may say at the outset that the general remarks are based mainly upon my personal observations during the last half-year, my predecessor having relinquished her duties at the end of June. The statistical information, however, embraces the whole of the twelve months.

During 1909 the number of visits to the homes of babies was 2,135, as compared with 1,904 during 1908. Of these 2,135 visits, 1,569 were primary visits, and 566 re-visits. The Notification of Births Act requires information of a birth to be given to the Medical Officer of Health within 48 hours, and so ensures early visitation of such houses as are selected by the Medical Officer of Health for that purpose. In only one primary visit did I find that the parents had left, but in re-visits (to see whether the recommendations made at the primary visit have been carried out) removals are more common, and "tracing" sometimes difficult.

There are occasionally discrepancies in the date of birth of a child as notified to the Medical Officer of Health, and as given to the Registrar when registering it, doubtless owing to six weeks being allowed for registration. In one case, where this difference was as much as one month, the Registrar was acquainted, and the registration corrected.

I am almost invariably well received, and in only one case have I been actually refused admission.

The opportunity of seeing mothers when in bed, afforded by early visitation, is a great advantage. This is especially the case with young mothers, who, owing to working in factories or business houses before marriage, have had little opportunity for domestic training.

Infants seem to be taken out of doors more than in the past, and mothers are beginning to see the great importance of breast-feeding; and also, where children are artificially fed, the importance of boiling and covering of milk intended for that purpose.

Pantry accommodation is often rather limited, and the covering of food somewhat interfered with in consequence. In the poorer homes food is necessarily often purchased in small quantities, but this is an advantage, in that it is consumed almost at once, instead of deteriorating through improper keeping.

The large proportion of babies in Aston Manor born in a healthy condition is very gratifying. The healthiest babies are frequently found in the poorest homes, but if a mother cannot have sufficient and suitable food after the birth of a child she cannot be expected to breast-feed it, and it is with the bottle-fed child that trouble frequently occurs. What suits one baby will not suit another, and it often takes a few weeks to arrive at a diet suited to the infant's powers of digestion. Patent foods are little used; they are expensive, and in many cases the parents cannot afford them.

Boat-shaped bottles were used in 81 out of 133 cases where children were artificially fed, and they are always

recommended in preference to the tube bottles. "Dummies" or "comforters" are still greatly used. I try to discourage this as much as possible, but I am afraid they are again used after my visits cease.

There is an improvement in the proportion of babies put to sleep apart from their parents. It is easy to persuade the younger mothers of the advantage of separate sleeping accommodation for their babies, but some of the older ones, with large families, remain prejudiced.

There are comparatively few mothers in Aston Manor who go out to work. Where they have done so before confinement it is not as a rule resumed afterwards, unless temporarily, while the husband is on short time or out of work altogether.

In addition to the 2,135 visits to the homes of babies I have made 80 house-to-house visits, and 10 other visits for miscellaneous purposes.

APPENDIX.

Tables.

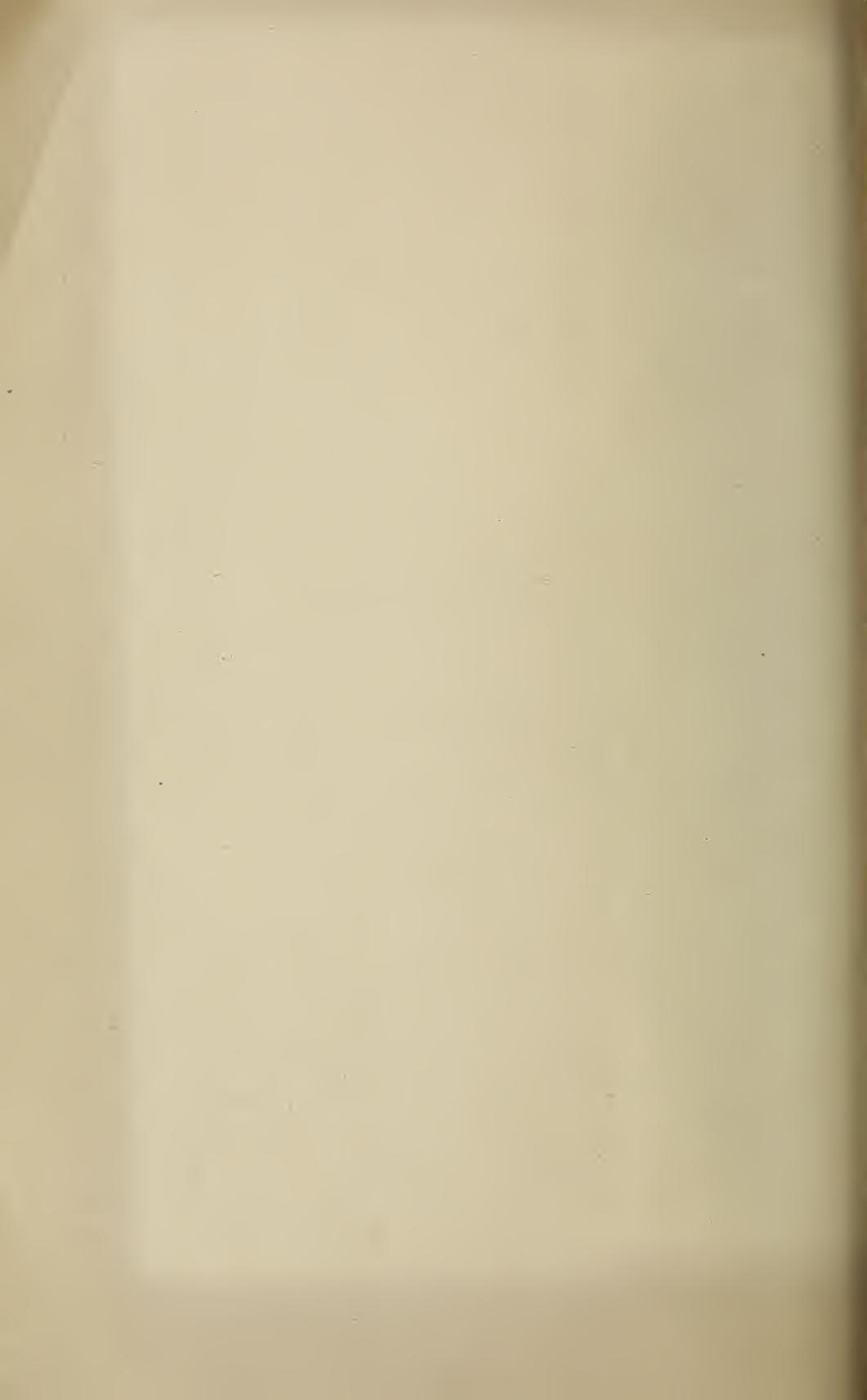


CHART SHOWING THE ANNUAL BIRTH RATE OF ASTON MANOR FOR THE PAST 37 YEARS (1873-1909).

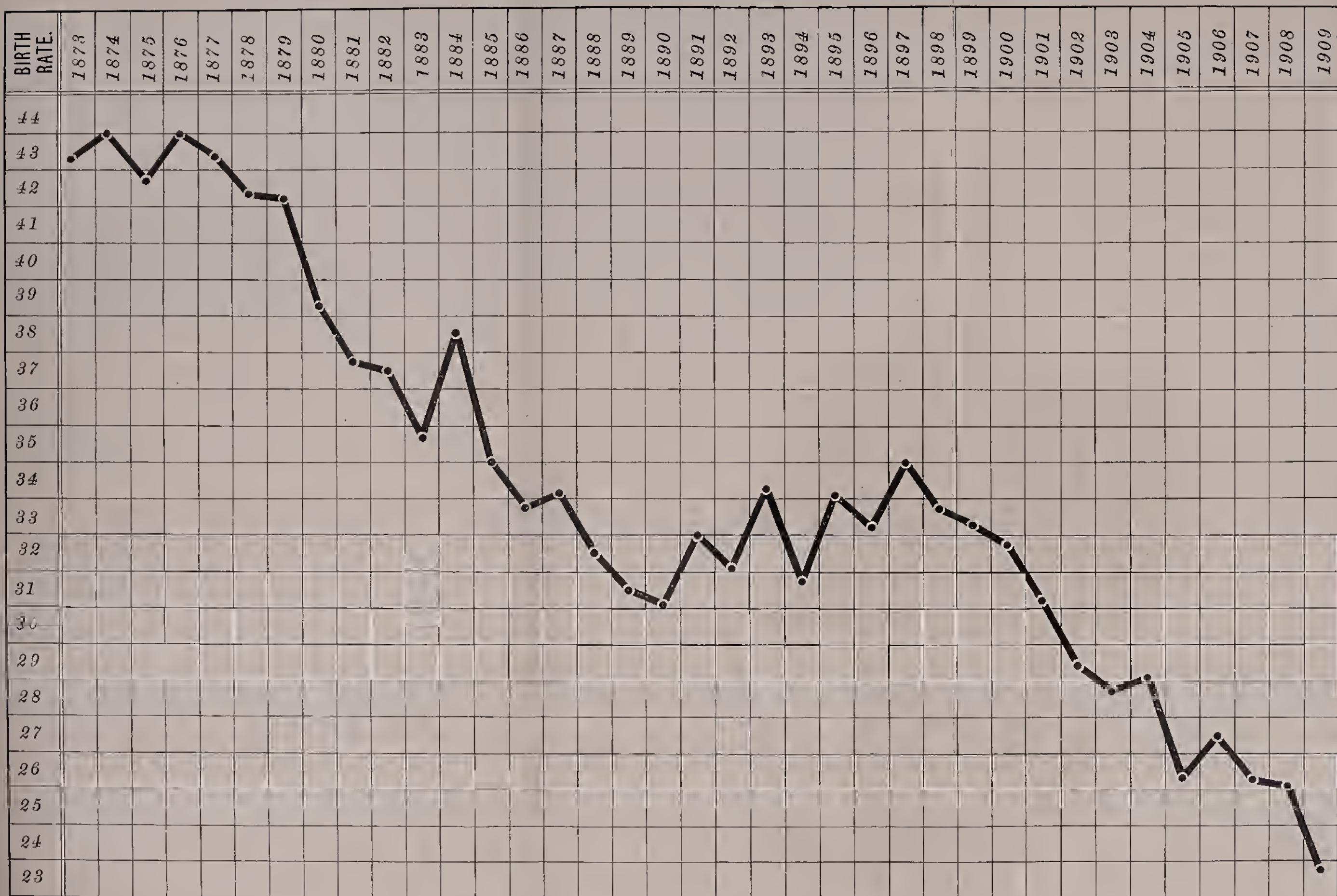
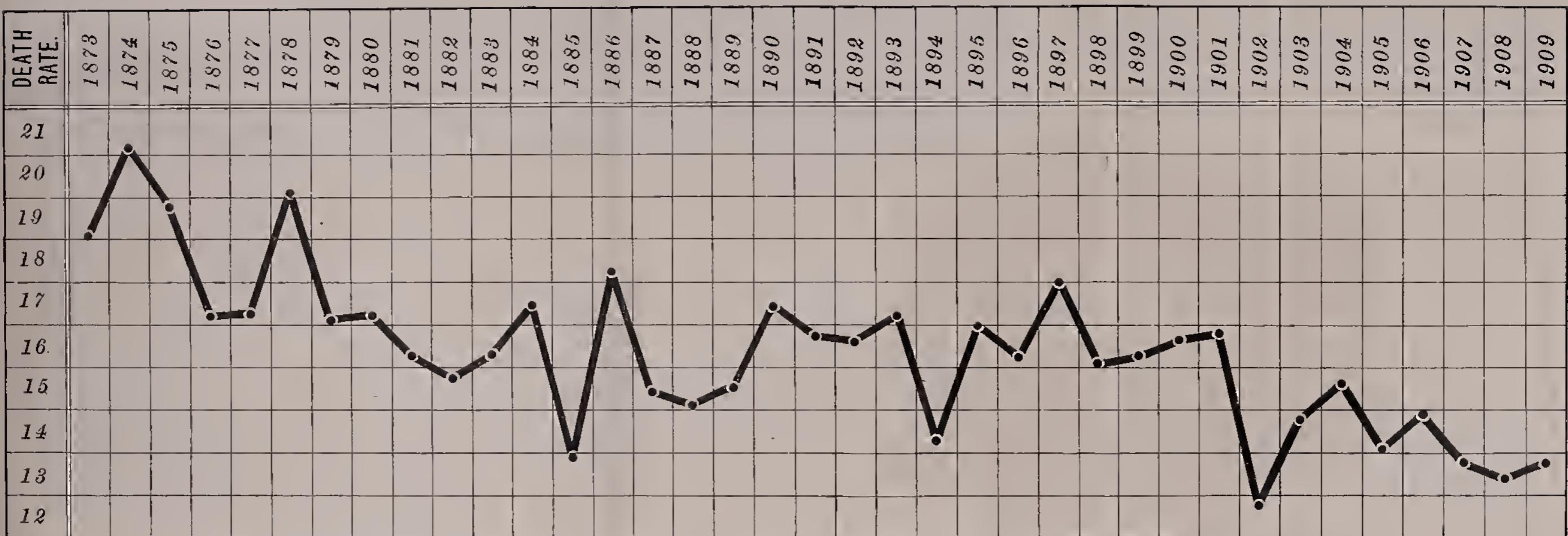


CHART SHOWING THE ANNUAL DEATH RATE OF ASTON MANOR FOR THE PAST 37 YEARS (1873-1909).



In the above Chart the death-rates since 1900 are calculated on the deaths of all persons *belonging to* Aston Manor, whether occurring in the Borough or in Institutions outside. Previous to this, only the death-rates of those registered in the Borough were calculated.

Local Government Board. TABLE I.—VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water), 4,8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population. * Rates in Columns 4, 8, and 13 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

*Local Government Board.*TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS OF SEPARATE LOCALITIES IN
1909 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births registered,	Deaths at all	Deaths under
			Ages.	1 year.
	<i>a.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1899	...	75,730	2,521	1,240
1900	...	76,630	2,516	1,282
1901	...	77,560	2,419	1,281
1902	...	78,481	2,311	1,016
1903	...	79,417	2,282	1,179
1904	...	80,363	2,336	1,277
1905	...	81,320	2,129	1,152
1906	...	82,288	2,270	1,226
1907	...	83,266	2,128	1,153
1908	...	84,256	2,198	1,138
Averages of Years 1899 to 1908 ...)		—	2,311	1,194
1909	...	85,257	2,039	1,188
				261

Local Government Board.

TABLE III.—CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1909.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	At all Ages.	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT.					
		At Ages—Years.					
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards
Small-pox	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, including Membranouscroup	...	64	2	12	30	16	4
Erysipelas	...	72	--	4	8	11	43
Scarlet fever	...	425	4	106	276	24	15
Typhus fever	...	—	—	--	—	—	—
Enteric fever	...	32	—	1	13	11	7
Relapsing fever	...	—	—	--	—	—	—
Continued fever	...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal fever	...	6	—	—	—	4	2
Plague	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	600	6	123	327	66	72
							6

Extended Schedule sanctioned by Local Government Board to replace the
Government Table IV.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1909 IN THE BOROUGH OF ASTON
MANOR WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT.

Extended Schedule sanctioned by Local Government Board to replace the
Government Table IV.—continued.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1909 IN THE BOROUGH OF ASTON
MANOR WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT—continued.

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.											All Ages.	
		0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	
50	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	38	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
60	Dentition	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
61	Rickets	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
62	Old Age, Senile Decay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	23	39	11	74
63	Convulsions	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Meningitis	6	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
65	Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
66	Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	8	2	..
67	Softening of Brain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	12
68	Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	2
69	General Paralysis of Insane	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	1	1	7
70	Other forms of Insanity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	..	9
71	Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2
72	Cerebral Tumour	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Epilepsy	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	5
74	Laryngismus Stridulus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
75	Locomotor Ataxy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
76	Paraplegia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
77	Other forms, Brain Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77A	Peripheral Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
77B	Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
77C	Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
78	Otitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
79	Disease of Nose, Epistaxis	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
80	Diseases of Eye	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
81	Pericarditis	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
82	Endocarditis	..	..	1	1	3	..	3	2	2	6	6	3	27
83	Hypertrophy of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
84	Angina Pectoris	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85	Aneurism	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
86	Senile Gangrene	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
87	Embolism, Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	7	3
88	Phlebitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	15
89	Varicose Veins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
90	Other Diseases, Heart and Vessels	2	..	..	2	2	4	1	6	12	15	10	..	54
90A	Cardiac Dilatation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90B	Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	7	12	5	1
90C	Fatty Degeneration of Heart	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	2	..	7
91	Laryngitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
92	Croup	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Other Diseases, Larynx and Trachea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
94	Acute Bronchitis	16	4	..	..	1	..	2	1	8	4	6	1	43
95	Chronic Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	17	20	11	55
96	Lobar Pneumonia	..	2	..	1	..	..	5	3	..	1	1	..	13
97	Lobular Pneumonia	18	21	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	47
98	Pneumonia	9	12	2	1	1	2	10	8	10	12	7	2	76
99	Emphysema, Asthma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Pleurisy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4
101	Other Diseases, Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101A	Fibroid Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	4
102	Diseases of Mouth and Annexa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Diseases of Pharynx	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Diseases of Esophagus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
105	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
106	Other Diseases of Stomach	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	11
107	Enteritis	12	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	20
108	Appendicitis	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	4
109	Obstruction of Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	2	5
110	Other Diseases of Intestine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	1	..
111	Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
112	Other Diseases of Liver	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	4
113	Peritonitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
114	Other Diseases, Digestive System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Diseases, Lymphatic System & Glands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115A	Goitre	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2

Extended Schedule sanctioned by Local Government Board to replace the
Government Table IV.—continued.

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH DURING 1909 IN THE BOROUGH OF ASTON
MANOR WHETHER OCCURRING IN OR BEYOND THE DISTRICT—continued.

No.	DISEASES.	AGES.												All Ages.	
		0—	1—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	
116	Acute Nephritis	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
117	Bright's Disease	..	..	1	..	2	4	5	4	2	..	..	..	..	18
118	Calculus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
119	Diseases of Bladder and Prostate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	4
120	Other Diseases, Urinary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Diseases of Testis and Penis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Diseases of Ovaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
123	Diseases of Uterus and Appendages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Dis. of Vagina and External Genitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Diseases of Breast	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Abortion, Miscarriage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	Puerperal Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Puerperal Convulsions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Placenta Prævia, Flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Puerperal Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Other Dis., Pregnancy & Childbirth	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131A	Cæsarean Section	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
132	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Other Diseases, Osseous System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133A	Acute Osteo Myelitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
134	Ulcer, Bedsore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Eczema	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Pemphigus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Other Dis., Integumentary System	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137A	Acute Dermatitis	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Accidents and Negligence—</i>															
138	In Mines and Quarries	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	In Vehicular Traffic	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
140	On Railways	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	On Ships, Boats, &c. (not drowning)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	In Building Operations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	By Machinery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	By Weapons and Implements	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1
145	Burns and Scalds	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2
146	Poisons, Poisonous Vapours	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
147	Surgical Narcosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Effects of Electric Shock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Corrosions by Chemicals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
150	Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
152	Suffocation, Otherwise	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	1	4
153	Falls not specified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	..	..	6
154	Weather Agencies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
155	Otherwise, not stated	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
156	Homicide	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Suicides—</i>															
157	By Poison	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
158	By Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4
159	By Hanging and Strangulation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	2
160	By Drowning	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
161	By Shooting	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
162	By Cut or Stab	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	By Precipitation from Elevated Places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	By Crushing	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	By other and unspecified methods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Execution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Sudden Death, cause not ascertained	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Ill-defined and unspecified causes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS		261	163	41	14	19	26	71	80	109	148	148	93	15	1188

Local Government Board.

TABLE V.—INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1909.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under One Year.												Total Deaths under One Year.				
	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	
All Causes :																	
Certified ...	48	12	16	11	87	35	23	13	16	17	9	11	8	14	11	13	257
Uncertified ...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Common Infectious Diseases																	
Small-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	3	14
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria : Croup	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6
Diarrhoeal Diseases :																	
Diarrhoea, all forms ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	1	1	1	...	12
Enteritis (not Tuberculous) ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	...	1	15
Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh } ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4
Wasting Diseases :																	
Premature Birth ...	34	2	6	1	43	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	49
Congenital Defects ...	4	2	2	1	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Want of Breast-milk ...	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus } ...	6	2	2	2	12	9	6	2	2	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	38
Tuberculous Diseases :																	
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
" Peritonitis : } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Tabes Mesenterica } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other Tuberculous Diseases } ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meningitis } (not Tuberculous) ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	6	
Convulsions ...	1	...	1	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	9
Bronchitis ...	...	...	2	2	4	1	3	...	1	3	...	1	...	1	1	1	16
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	1	1	2	4	3	1	...	4	2	1	...	3	5	4	...	27
Suffocation, overlaying ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Other Causes ...	4	3	2	1	10	8	4	5	4	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	6
	51	12	16	11	90	35	23	13	16	17	9	11	8	15	11	13	261

Deaths from all Causes at all Ages 1,188

Population, estimated to middle of 1909 85,257

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

**1.—INSPECTION (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY
INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES).**

PREMISES.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	20	13	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	415	74	—
Workplaces	35	2	—
TOTAL	470	89	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

PARTICULARS.					Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector.					
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—</i>								
Want of Cleanliness	15	15	—	—
Want of Ventilation	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Want of Drainage of Floors	—	—	—	—
Other Nuisances...	42	41	1	—
Sanitary Accommodation	{	Insufficient	...	...	5	4	—	—
		Unsuitable or Defective	...	...	4	3	—	—
		Not Separate for Sexes	...	...	3	2	—	—
<i>Offences under the Factory and Workshop Act:—</i>								
Illegal Occupation of Underground Bakehouse (s.101)	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breach of Special Sanitary Requirements for Bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	36	36	—	—
TOTAL	105	101	1	—

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, LAUNDRIES, WORKPLACES AND HOMEMARK—*continued.*

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Outworkers (s. 107):—

Nature of Work.	Lists received from Employers.				Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers received from other Councils.	Numbers of Addresses of Out-workers forwarded to other Councils.	Number of Inspections of Out-workers' premises.			
	Twice in the year.		Once in the year.							
	Lists.	Out-workers	Lists.	Out-workers						
Wearing Apparel— Making, &c.	4	8	7	44	73	26	71			
Carding, &c., of Buttons, &c.	2	115	1	13	115	60	146			
Paper Bags and Boxes	—	—	—	—	11	—	11			
Brush making	—	—	—	—	9	—	9			
Electro-plate	—	—	—	—	8	—	8			
Total	6	123	8	47	216	86	245			

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year :—						Number.
Important classes of work-shops, such as workshop-bake-houses, may be enumerated here	Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	56
	Dress and Millinery	...	...	...	...	42
	Laundries	...	...	...	...	12
	Tailoring	...	...	...	...	19
	Others	...	...	...	...	90
	Total Number of Workshops on Register	...	...	...	...	219

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

CLASS	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspectors of Factories:—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133)	1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Act (s. 5)	8
Notified by H.M. Inspectors	
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspectors...	3
Other	—
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101):—	
Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	—

ASTON UNION.

ASTON MANOR (SUB-REGISTRATION AND) VACCINATION DISTRICT.

RETURN FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PERIODS RESPECTING THE VACCINATION OF CHILDREN WHOSE BIRTHS WERE REGISTERED IN ASTON MANOR DURING THOSE PERIODS, VIZ. :

ASTON MANOR.	Births returned in the "List Sheets" as Registered.	Success-fully vac-cinated.	Insus-ceptible of Vaccina-tion.	Conscien-tious Certifi-cates received.	Died Unvac-cinated.	Post-poned by Medical Cer-tificate.	Removed to Districts the Vaccina-tion Officer of which has been duly apprised.	Removed to places Unknown, or which cannot be reached; and cases not having been found.	In abeyance.	(10)	(11)
From 1st July, 1896, to 30th June, 1897	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
" 1897,	2550	1757	10	—	—	296	83	13	182	179	
" 1898,	2596	1757	8	—	1	313	76	14	117	310	
" 1899,	2554	1683	23	—	10	350	86	21	144	237	
" 1900,	2505	1770	19	—	7	336	55	29	148	141	
" 1901,	2436	1712	23	—	7	297	68	28	166	135	
" 1902,	1902	2393	1605	21	—	6	316	58	22	235	140
" 1903,	1903	2319	1601	6	—	3	265	71	33	242	98
" 1904,	1904	2246	1530	6	—	7	300	64	18	192	129
" 1905,	1905	2255	1620	10	—	13	257	61	20	248	26
" 1906,	1906	2268	1596	7	—	15	257	67	24	277	25
" 1907,	1907	2102	1487	7	—	12	235	51	18	245	47
" 1908,	1908	2244	1477	18	—	40	214	102	20	308	65
" 1909,	1909	2107	1421	16	—	57	185	68	11	273	76

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Vaccination Officer.

ASTON MANOR.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE SANITARY DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1909.

			Inspections and Observations made.	Formal Notices by Authority.	Nuisances abated after Notice.
Dwelling Houses and Schools	Foul Conditions ...	...	186		
	Structural Defects ...	...	726		
	Overcrowding ...	...	5		
	Unfit for Habitation ...	...		
	Lodging Houses ...	...		
	Dairies and Milkshops ...	...	1884	25	25
	Cowsheds ...	...		
	Bakehouses and Workshops ...	...	450		36
	Slaughterhouses ...	...	520	21	21
	Canal Boats ...	...		
	Ashpits and Privies ...	...			560
	Deposits of Refuse and Manure ...	...			15
	Water Closets ...	...			505
House Drainage	Defective Traps ...	...			357
	No Disconnection ...	...			105
	Other Faults ...	...			752
	Water Supply ...	...		
	Pigsties ...	...		
	Animals improperly kept ...	...			32
	Offensive Trades ...	...	6		
	Smoke Nuisances ...	...	1363	20	20
	Other Nuisances ...	...			345
	Inspections and Formal Notices other than those above specified, and not "enumerated separately as regards each defect" ...	...	7668	1541	—
	TOTALS	...	11891	1607	3689
Seizures of Unwholesome Food	...	...	—	No.	
Samples of Food taken for Analysis ...	...	...	—
Samples of Food found Adulterated ...	...	...	—
Samples of Water taken for Analysis ...	...	...	—
Samples of Water condemned as Unfit for Use ...	...	...	—
				Wark done by County Council.	
PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.					
Lots of Infected Bedding Stoved or Destroyed	...	...	563		
Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	450		
Schools Disinfected after Infectious Disease	...	...	14		
Prosecutions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	—
Convictions for not Notifying Existence of Infectious Disease	...	...	—
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things ...	...	...	—
Convictions for Exposure of Infected Persons or Things ...	...	...	—

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE INTERCEPTION DEPARTMENT AND OF DISINFECTION DURING 1909 AND
PREVIOUS FIFTEEN YEARS.

Year.	DAY WORK, Ash Tubs, and Refuse Tubs,			NIGHT WORK, Ashpits and Privies,			Disinfection of Bedding.				
	No. of emptyings of dry Ashpits.	No. of Leads removed from dry Ashpits.	No. of emptyings of Ash Tubs and Refuse Tubs.	No. of Loads removed from Ash Tubs and Refuse Tubs.	No. of Midlens emptied.	No. of Cart Loads removed.	Total No. of tons consumed in Destruitors.	Total No. of Loads removed.	Gross Amount of Sales of Night-soil.	No. of Lots etc., disinfected.	No. of Articles disinfected.
1909	30,150	12,627	64,696	1,926	3,580	3,238	18,704	17,791	—	830	7,451
1908	25,970	12,036	39,359	1,852	4,316	4,107	19,395	17,995	—	657	7,722
*1907	27,467	12,254	37,185	1,814	6,047	6,076	20,988	19,222	—	665	8,170
1906	24,552	11,758	31,914	1,501	6,807	6,438	21,172	19,697	—	553	6,296
1905	22,496	11,993	24,155	1,112	9,771	9,596	22,427	22,701	—	350	4,950
1904	17,979	11,702	18,293	771	8,065	8,741	22,120	21,214	—	425	7,093
1903	13,800	10,964	15,781	703	7,521	8,676	20,943	20,469	—	461	6,553
1902	13,151	9,851	15,144	702	9,287	11,143	21,992	21,696	—	410	4,233
1901	10,689	9,814	14,694	653	9,876	12,708	18,921	23,175	44	382	3,522
1900	7,958	8,565	14,016	560	9,557	13,784	18,980	22,909	164	487	4,987
1899	7,755	7,711	9,097	331	9,984	14,033	15,352	22,075	138	471	5,251
1898	7,044	6,777	7,012	254	10,662	14,121	14,391	21,152	196	464	5,488
1897	6,801	6,887	7,378	275	11,154	14,968	15,251	22,130	269	682	8,307
1896	6,579	5,426	6,309	282	11,026	13,696	14,763	19,404	270	1,031	12,677
1895	5,531	5,670	6,472	317	10,940	14,704	12,760	20,691	310	532	8,323

* Total Tonnage collected, 1897—23,669; 1898—22,311; 1899—23,838; 1900—24,624; 1901—24,552; 1902—22,541; 1903—21,135; 1904—22,389; 1905—22,587; 1906—21,304; 1907—21,977; 1908—19,507; 1909—18,799. A. TREADAWAY, Superintendent.

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